FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARTAGENA AGREEMENT CONFERENCE SEEN AS SUCCESSFUL

PA060249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0527 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--In an official document today, the member-countries of the Cartagena Agreement reaffirmed the determination of the Governments of Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia to support the Andean Pact politically and committed themselves to a rigorous fulfillment of the standards resulting from the integration process.

The document was signed in Paipa, 180 km north of Bogota, and made a 90-day agreement to guarantee fulfillment of all commitments official. It contains a specific agreement to thoroughly review the automotive sector's plans.

Edgard Moncayo Jimenez, commission president, said that the 5 days of talks in the organization's 30th session fulfilled the objective of "reviving the Andean Pact."

He announced that the commission will meet in special session in Caracas on 14 October to accelerate the development of provisions for different area of integration, with emphasis on the industrial, automotive and machinery sectors.

The decisions made in Paipa were praised by the members of the board of the Cartagena Agreement (technical body) who attended the meeting as observers.

Pedro Carmona, the new coordinator of the board, said that the activities were intended to politically reaffirm countries' decision to preserve, consolidate and strengthen the integration process.

"In that sense we firmly declared our unanimous decision to implement a strategy allowing us to surmount the obstacles that have surfaced in the Andean Pact during the last few months," he added.

Carmona said that it was resolved to support the Cartagena Agreement process in its present form, which eliminates the possibility of eventual substantial modifications that might have been mentioned in the past.

That is, he said, we have affirmed the existence of the Cartagena Agreement and we have defined a series of initiatives in different fields of action. We will reorient and invigorate the Andean Pact and achieve a vigorous industrial development, Carmona insisted.

Washington Herrera, another board member, said that a thorough review of various programs of the subregion, such as the machinery, automotive and petrochemical sectors was suggested; and the need to accelerate negotiations in the steel industry sector was defined.

In the Paipa agreement the Andean Pact countries also agreed to accelerate the exchange of the list of products so as to accelerate the definition of common external tariffs.

An overall analysis of other fields within the agricultural and transportation sectors was also presented.

Finally, the countries represented in Paipa agreed that Decision No 24, which sets forth the common standards for dealing with foreign capital, is adequately worded to attract foreign investors.

CAMILION DENIES DIRECT BEAGLE TALKS WITH CHILE

PY081752 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minster Oscar Camilion met Cardinal Antonio Samore in Rome this morning. In statements made to the TELAM news agency the foreign minister said that the meeting was a continuation of the one held in Venice yesterday with Cardinal Casaroli. He also disclosed that he had also talked with Cardinal Silvestrini, foreign minister of the Vatican, and that Msgr Eduardo Pironio attended that meeting.

Camilion also denied reports asserting that the Argentine Government had initiated direct negotiations outside the framework of John Paul II's mediation in the border dispute with Chile. He added: We are staying within the mediation and there is no possibility of a parallel mediation.

SOVIET UNION BANKING DELEGATION ARRIVES

PY040147 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] A delegation of Soviet bankers arrived in Argentina yesterday. The main objective of this delegation--according to official reports--is to negotiate the instrumentation and putting into force the agreement recently signed between Argentina and the USSR for supplying the former with Soviet machinery and equipment destined for industry and infrastructure works.

The mission is headed by the financial manager of the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union, (Semion V. Dolotov), accompanied by (L. Skovortzova) and other officials. The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank is the organization which guarantees Soviet export operations. The main negotiations will take place at the National Development Bank, which channels the credits, and according to reports, the Soviet officials will also meet with authorities of the Central Bank and the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank. They may also negotiate contracts for meat purchases.

According to the latest information available, Argentina exported goods worth $1,561 million to the Soviet Union in the first 11 months of 1980 and imported Soviet goods valued at $14 million in the first 10 months of last year.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE SELLING MEAT TO USSR

PY030138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM)--An official USSR mission will arrive in Argentina at the end of September in order to purchase raw beef. This statement from an official source belies the rumor which has been circulating for approximately 20 days on the national livestock market, to the effect that the Soviet Union would no longer purchase Argentine beef.

In the meantime it is worth pointing out that the contract signed by the USSR to purchase 60,000 tons of Argentine meat will be fulfilled tomorrow, Friday, with the loading of a Soviet charter ship.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 21 Aug (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has granted agreement to Mr Raja Tridiv Roy as the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country. Roy is a Buddhist and was formerly the special adviser to the president for minority affairs, with the rank of minister. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 22 Aug 81 PY]

MIR MAKES PUBLIC POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

PY082055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1458 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (TELAM)--The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) caused surprise today by puslishing a paid advertisement in the daily HOY of this city to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the party's foundation.

The advertisement, signed by Oscar Eid Franco, Alfonso Camacho Pena and Gaston Encinas Valverde on behalf of the MIR executive committee and national board, states that all MIR members and the current members of the board renew their commitment to the struggle and confirm their loyalty to the principles which have been and are the bases of the party: collective leadership, constant MIR presence in the territory of the nation, its unquestionable and definitive unity.

After saying that in 10 years the party has succeeded in penetrating the masses, the document states that the MIR has also caused the emergence of a new leadership, a new unity and the credibility of the political party and its policy.

It concludes by urging the strengthening of its cohesion and organization, making its indestructible unity the main force of the people for their final victory and liberation.

According to a decree issued by Garcia Meza's government on 17 July 1980 and a later confirmation in August this year, the Bolivian political parties are inactive. The MIR is looked upon as the group in greatest disagreement with the military government.

STATE OF SIEGE, POLITICAL PARTY BAN TO CONTINUE

PY090302 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado Garnica categorically asserted that Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's government will maintain the state of siege and the recess of political parties and labor union activities.

The brand new secretary of state said that it is necessary to maintain the state of siege which has been in force in the country since 17 July 1980 because it is a guarantee of the citizenry's tranquillity.

Regarding the recess of political parties and labor union activities, Minister Mercado Garnica said that it will also continue but that there is always a possibility that this recess will be analyzed in the future for the purpose of ratifying it or abolishing it.

The interior minister made these statements after a visit of the head of the Bolivian police, Gen Roberto Quiteros, who verified the force's allegiance to and respect for the higher-ranking authorities.

BRIEFS

OILFIELD DISCOVERY--The discovery of the "El Escondido" oilfield in Gran Chaco Province, Tarija Department, was recently announced--even though the field was discovered in 1979. This is in "Block 20" and is exploited by the Tesoro Enterprise. They were able to verify the existence of a large hydrocarbon deposit when their second well struck the deposit 3,500 meters deep. Tesoro is also operating the nearby block 18 in the "La Vertiente" oilfield, where 57 million cubic feet of gas and 1,930 barrels of petroleum condensate are produced per day. The "Taiguati" oilfield is also located in Block 18, where one test well has been successful and could produce 300 barrels of condensate and 8.5 million cubic feet of gas per day. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Aug 81 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER GUERREIRO INTERVIEWED ON ANGOLA

PY071707 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Aug 81 p 9

[Interview granted by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to O ESTADO on 26 August; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Regarding your declaration on 25 August that the presence of Cubans in Angola can now be justified and even expanded in view of the South African invasion of Angola; wouldn't it mean that admitting this type of foreign troops' presence, assistance troops rather than occupation troops, is tantamount to accepting the presence of Soviets in Afghanistan or of any foreign troops in any country to defend it from the aggression of a third country?

[Answer] In the case you mentioned there would be no request by a government because the Afghan Government which initially requested Soviet troops was deposed and its head executed 24 hours after the arrival of the Soviet troops in Kabul--something strange to say the least--and because there was no evidence that Pakistan or Iran had invaded Afghanistan. There was nothing but an internal rebellion there.

In the case of Angola, when the Angolan Government appealed for military assistance from other countries--and naturally assistance was provided by countries with which the Angolan Government already has connections--there was not only an internal rebellion, a dispute for power between UNITA and the rest of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] in the north of the country, but there was foreign support for those two movements. The FNLA was receiving support from Zaire in the north, and UNITA was receiving support from a South African armored batallion which easily penetrated the country from the south. UNITA advanced to within 40 kilometers from Luanda with the support of foreign troops.

What I said is that it was undesirable from any standpoint, that we do not believe that is a good situation. But we understand, because we cannot ignore Article 51 of the UN Charter which recognizes the inherent right to self-defense, even with the assistance of others, in a case of armed attack as long as the appropriate organ of the United Nations--the Security Council--does not adopt a decision.

I also believe that the presence of Cuban and South African troops cannot be assessed from identical juridical standpoints, nor from the same political standpoint. We do not like the situation but we have to understand that it came about through the request of a government with which we maintain diplomatic relations and whose territory was being invaded.

In the other case, the question involves an armed attack by South Africa for purposes obviously contrary to the Angolan Government under the allegation that Namibia's liberation movement is using bases on Angolan territory to make incursions in Namibian territory and to carry out terrorist actions, etcetera.

These situations cannot be compared. It would be illogical to say that the presence of Cubans in Angola is accepted but that the presence of South Africans in Namibia is not accepted. But this is not illogical because the situations are different.

We are not happy with either of these two situations, but we cannot compare them on logical and juridical basis; not to mention the fact that politically there might be a racial problem down at the bottom. It is difficult to understand and accept a South African predominance to impose solutions.

[Question] Do you consider Angola's support of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] legitimate?

[Answer] As I have said, we are always opposed to subversive movements in principle. We distinguish, as we always have, movements of liberation from foreign oppression and internal movements of insurrection. About the latter we do not say whether they are good or bad, and this is a point on which we disagree with the Cuban vision of international relations, for instance. Cuba feels it has the right to judge whether an insurrectional movement is representative of the people or not, and to support it or not on the basis of that judgment. We have never done this because we strictly respect the internal affairs of other countries.

However, we adopt a different method in dealing with a movement which is clearly recognized as a movement of liberation from foreign oppression, from foreign domination which entails a wholly different situation. These movements represent a situation similar to the French resistance during World War II, to the action of the "partisans' during World War II. Situations such as these are morally and politically different and have to be placed in a different basket. The situation in Angola is deplorable in every respect. We did not create the situation and did not exert any direct influence on its evolution. We are to blame for it indirectly perhaps, but this can be explained by the prevailing conditions. The degree of our involvement in international affairs was very small and we never had a specific or significant participation in the evolution of the former Portuguese colonies. That evolution took place without our interference in the direction of nationalist movements supported from outside, and obviously the Marxist movements took stronger hold.

[Question] Could we raise the hypothesis of sending troops to Angola?

[Answer] That is an hypothesis I am not really in the position to evaluate, not at all.

[Question] With that escalation on the part of South Africa, do you continue to believe in the advisability of keeping our narrow channel of communications with that country?

[Answer] We now have an embassy with a charge d'affaires who practically acts as no more than a consul to handle Varig flights, Brazilians who go there, trade matters, etcetera. We have adhered strictly to the UN ban on arms trade and other restrictions. We have not promoted trade. Severing relations with South Africa will not represent a significant factor of pressure on that country since, from the diplomatic and commercial standpoint, the most important South African partners are West European countries, the United States and Japan to a smaller degree. Even African countries are forced to maintain important economic relations with South Africa. We cannot change this overnight. Severing relations would be a politically significant act, with no more than secondary practical effects.

[Question] With the information the Brazilian Government has, is there any danger of internationalization of that conflict?

[Answer] That danger always exists potentially, because a government threatened by a foreign armed attack will ask for help from anybody if it cannot muster the support of the international organization to put a stop to the threat. So the risk is always present, and the results might be enhanced radicalization. And the more a country--moved by desperation--has to seek foreign assistance, the more dependent it becomes on that support whether it likes it or not. This is certainly inconvenient for the national interests.

[Question] Is the departure of Cuban troops from Angola a condition for resumption of Cuban-Brazilian ties?

[Answer] We have not formally laid down that condition. That basically has an effect, and obviously the withdrawal would create a better climate and the question could be discussed with less difficulty.

But with Cuba we have fundamental differences in our views of international relations. The idea that a popular movement, an authentically popular movement, deserves foreign support under any circumstances according to the judgment of the supporting nation we consider as a violation of the nonintervention principle to which we scrupulously adhere. We do not believe that a country can resolve the problems of other countries. It can help to bring about reconciliations, but it cannot assume the position of a judge in internal matters of another independent and sovereign country, to say who is right and who is not. Noracceptance of this position could lead to varied and contradictory results. Any outsider would judge matters in accordance with his own interests, and thus the path will be open to legitimize interventions of all sorts. At the conceptual level, there is a fundamental difference between the Brazilian and Cuban position.

FOREIGN MINISTER LECTURES AT SUPERIOR WAR COLLEGE

PY050330 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] In a lecture delivered today at the Superior War College [ESG], Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazil emphatically condemns the institutionalized racist practice which prevails in South Africa. The minister added that the conscience of the world and particularly that of the Brazilian nation repudiates that practice which is at odds with any idea of justice, equality, as well as with our traditions, beliefs and aspirations.

Regarding the South Atlantic, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil and other developing nations view that part of the ocean as an area of their primary interest, and they want to keep it out of international tensions and confrontations so that the South Atlantic will perform a role in peaceful trade and economic development of these countries.

Stressing the importance Brazil attaches to its relations with Latin America, Saraiva Guerreiro noted President Joao Figueiredo's personal participation in conducting a policy of good regional relations.

The minister cited the North-South talks to be held next October in Cancun as being important for the relations between countries of the two areas. Stating that Brazil will always defend its national interests, Saraiva Guerreiro said that our country still wants to see nations growing in confidence, receiving just treatment, promoting reciprocal progress and advantages, overcoming selfishness through cooperation. But, he observed, we oppose the privileges of restricted groups or states.

The foreign minister then added that Brazil stands for a modification of the international order so as to permit the overcoming of political and economic disparities and the promotion of freedom of movement on behalf of peace, justice and progress.

The Brazilian foreign minister emphasized the fact that the developing countries are the main advocates of a new international order and that they have a greater measure of responsibility for respecting and demanding respect for the rules of coexistence. They have the responsibility to do so by opposing any manipulation with the basic principles of international law. He then added that our country's task is to ensure the operation of the principle of equality among nations, that is to say, broad and representative participation in the decision-making process of the international community.

Saraiva Guerreiro went on to say that our country's task is to see to it that principles such as nonintervention in the internal affairs of states and self-determination of peoples are fully rec gnized.

This means not only refraining from aggression against less powerful nations, but also respect for the free expression of each nation and noninvolvement in its internal disputes. The minister then noted that Brazil has acted in such a manner and consequently it expects others to act likewise.

As for Brazil's relations with the West, Seraiva Guerreiro said that President Figueiredo's fruitful visits to France, Portugal and the FRG, as well as his upcoming participation in the cancun conference and trip to Canada, attest to Brazil's steady determination to invigorate and broaden contacts with Western countries. This also demonstrates Brazil's strong confidence in the possibility of establishing higher bases for understandings with the West.

The foreign minister then said that the most important international events over the last 12 months have been negative and that the East-West relationship drifted toward exacerbating the confrontation. He then explained that the superpowers, lacking in mutual confidence, hold onto their belief that their security lies in gaining more power, control and influence; and therefore, they intensify efforts in an arms race which is characterized by the growing sophistication of nuclear weapons.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro then said that consequently the initiatives for international cooperation--such as the North-South dialogue, the Law of the Sea conference, and disarmament efforts--drag along or simply stagnate. He noted that there is no room for easy optimism but for serene reflection and affirmation of our confidence in a better future.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY072029 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 P 13

[Undated press conference held by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; place not given]

[Text] Upon being questioned as he left the Superior War College (ESG) about the possible involvement of the United States in the South African attack on Angola, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that he did not believe this was in the American plans because "even the United States, whether their viewpoint is correct or in error, has a certain belief in negotiating with South Africa. However, it could be that, indirectly, this has created the impression in South Africa that that country might have a sure supporter."

About the presence of Soviet advisers in Angola, Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazil understands Angola's request for foreign aid to defend itself against the attack, a position protected by the UN Charter. Regarding the possibility of Angola asking for help from Brazil, the foreign minister responded that if there were a request, "each country would have to act according to its appreciation of the situation and according to the means available to it."

During the interview after the conference at the ESG, Saraiva Guerreiro explained that the South African attack on Angola was unjustifiable. "In the first place the South African presence in Namibia is illegal. South Africa had a League of Nations mandate which has expired.

"Then, from the Namibian territory which it illegally occupies, to ostensibly attack a national liberation movement, South Africa made incursions into Angola's territory. South Africa made an armed attack against a sovereign state. This clearly represents an armed attack that would even justify--and this is the greatest risk with a negative, but comprehensible aspect--that the country which was the victim of the armed attack not be condemned in any manner for requesting foreign assistance to defend itself. Hence we see there all the drawbacks of this action. Drawbacks for the rest of the world and, mainly, for the West."

He stressed that "we have to understand the situation, even though we don't like it--I don't believe anyone does--but it was a situation that was created and falls within the existing legal framework." Article 51 of the UN Charter provides that a country that is the victim of an armed attack may ask for foreign assistance until the UN Security Council may guarantee that country's defense.

The French-Mexican initiative recognizing the opposition and the guerrillas in El Salvador "does not coincide with our position," according to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's assertion. The Brazilian position has been defined in various joint declarations such as the one recently signed by President Figueiredo and Turbay Ayala during the latter's last visit to Brazil.

"We have said that the question of El Salvador is something for the Salvadorans themselves to resolve, without foreign interference. We have shown that our wish is that instead of death and devastation, a political solution, which is representative and democratic, be found." Aside from this, Saraiva Guerreiro stressed that "Brazil is neither a judge nor a teacher" in questions of internal affairs of sovereign countries. "We do not define the scheme for a solution for a country's internal crisis."

Brazil did not sign the joint declaration against the Franco-Mexican position, as 12 other countries have done for three reasons:

"In the first place, we were not asked to sign the joint declaration. Second, we do not sign anything which we have not substantially helped to draw up. Third, our position is clear and has been openly declared and reiterated, even now, in its basic lines, in the communique signed by Presidents Figueiredo and Turbay Ayala."

Since his ESG speech, the foreign minister addressed the importance of respect "for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people." He was asked what Brazil's position was on the installation of a PLO office. "The question of a PLO office is a minor one compared with the position we have had on the Middle East problem itself."

In his opinion, this position will not result in an impasse in relations between Brazil and Israel. He also affirmed that an impasse will not be brought about by the Brazilian Government, "because not only do we recognize the existence of Israel, we also recognize Israel's rights as a sovereign state and member of the United Nations." Brazil's position regarding Israel will continue to be the same. "Now this does not, obviously, imply endorsing the policies of the State of Israel. We cannot endorse those policies which are contradictory of our position which has been coherent n the points essential to its philosophy and its conception. Thus, our position stems from this initial conception. On our part, therefore, there is no reason for any deterioration. It's a choice. It is Israel's option, not ours."

Brazil is opposed to the arms race and favors its control through negotiations between the countries involved. This attitude, according to the foreign minister, is not a contradiction in view of Brazil's having an arms industry. In Saraiva Guerreiro's opinion, since there has been no disarmament or reduction of arsenals "why should Brazil abstain from weapons sales?"

The arms industry did not result from a governmental decision to turn Brazil into a military power, but rather naturally as a sideline in the development of Brazilian industry, the foreign minister said. Aside from this, the country has to export a lot in order to pay its debts. "Therefore, Brazil cannot afford the luxury of not exporting something that can be exported." Furthermore, he emphasized that Brazil is not exporting weapons in order to create risks of confrontations between countries.

These weapons exports "are practically insignificant compared to the sales of the superpowers and medium powers." The figures which sometimes appear in newspapers and magazines are, according to the foreign minister, "exaggerated" and merely based on planned exports and authorizations for negotiations rather than actual exports which "have not surpassed $300 million during 1980."

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that, because of differences with the United States, negotiations to resolve the problem of territorial waters are at a standstill. Brazil prefers to renegotiate the question rather than to maintain an isolated position with two or three countries who also favor a 200-mile limit. The tendency is to accept a territorial limit of 12 miles.

He stated that at the moment President Figueiredo has no scheduled visits to Africa. "He probably will go because he owes return visits to African presidents."

Reasserts: No Troops to Angola

PY072242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 7 Sep (AFP)--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro asserted here today that Brazil is not planning on sending troops to Angola, since that country has not requested military aid.

Saraiva made these statements to explain previous ones on the matter and which, in his opinion, were misinterpreted by sectors of the Brazilian media.

The Brazilian foreign minister pointed out that on 5 September, after giving a lecture at the Superior War College, he was questioned by journalists on the possibility of Brazil giving military aid to Angola.

Saraiva Guerreiro said that on that occasion he answered by stating that that was a hypothetical question and that no government makes a decision of that nature unless it is faced with a concrete situation.

The minister said that this is how he tried to tell the journalist that he was not going to answer his question; and therefore, it was not right to presume that he was disclosing any government position regarding the shipment of troops to Angola.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Sao Paulo News Conference

PA062258 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Colombian President Turbay Ayala's news conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil: date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] Cuban policy in Angola, the attitude (assumed) by the Brazilian Government?

[Answer] In the first place I must explain that I can speak only about Colombian policies. I cannot say if the policies assumed by Colombia are approved or not by another country. Therefore, with regard to the Colombian policy toward the Cuban presence in Angola, it would be better if you ask Brazil what its policy is on the matter and see if it coincides with ours. We are opposed to intervention. We defend the principle of nonintervention at all times. We believe that it is the basis for good relations and respect among peoples. The [words indistinct] between nations is affecting the interests of peace. When Cuba interfered in Colombian domestic affairs recently, training and arming guerrillas to fight against the Colombian regular forces and creating problems for us, we considered this a case of interference and suspended diplomatic relations with the Havana government. This has been our attitude and it will be the same in all cases of intervention in which our rights are affected.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are going to visit the aeronautics industry in Brazil which builds fighters. Any government, even a peace-loving regime like ours, must have training aircraft for its air force and for the defense of its sovereignty. I have said that the arms race begins where the need to be in a position to defend national sovereignty and security ends. After this point, resources spent on weapons are just squandering national funds because they can be better spent elsewhere.

Our visit to the Brazilian aeronautics industry implies neither a decision to purchase, nor a threat to anyone, but a possibility with regard to the future when we will have to replace our air force equipment. Instead of purchasing it from some superpower, we hope to purchase it in Brazil.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This field is the easiest for cooperation. Because the cooperation we hope to obtain from Brazil is nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes--scientific, nuclear technology which can serve mankind in many ways and at a given time can be used as energy [words indistinct] resources. We do not want nuclear technology for other purposes and we are considering the possibility of purchasing the reactors to train our technicians in matters which cannot be neglected by any country interested in developing science and technology.

We have not been able to determine our uranium reserves and, even if I had this information, I would not reveal because it falls within our reserve of strategic materials.

Invites Uranium Exploitation

PY070302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 4 Sep (AFP)--The president of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, today invited Brazilian industrialists to associate with Colombian colleagues in order to participate in the prospecting and exploitation of uranium in his country.

The Colombian president extended this invitation in a speech which he gave at the office of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP), the most powerful Brazilian business association, emphasizing that there are many fields in which Brazilian technology can cooperate with Colombia, which has an ambitious development plan under way.

President Turbay Ayala said that the Brazilian and Colombian Businessmen ought to intensify and create new mechanisms for exchanging [word indistinct] in a way that it will be able to find out the potentials of each country and to start a [word indistinct] association of (?capital) and technology.

In order to effect a business association, the Colombian chief of state said that a permanent mixed commission ought to be created which would study and [word indistinct] the sector in which the enterprises of the two countries could (?associate). He also indicated that he favored the establishment of a new international economic order which would eliminate protectionist barriers and promote free trade between peoples.

The Colombian president then said that the current world is sick and has many evils which torment it. But, he asserted, they are curable evils, such as unemployment and inflation, which conquer and dominate all (?countries), including the (?most developed).

President Turbay Ayala indicated his hope that at the next North-South conference, to be held in Cancun in October, the paths would be found leading to a new international order and which would eliminate the injustice and misery which are tormenting the world now.

At the end of his speech at the FIESP, President Turbay Ayala repeated the invitation to the Brazilian businessmen to associate with Colombians.

[Word indistinct] broaden the fields in which they can operate, including the mineral sector and the prospecting and exploitation of uranium, which he affirmed exists in his country.

Visits EMBRAER, CTA Facilities

PY070253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Colombian president, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, today denied that his country is immediately interested in acquiring Brazilian war material.

The Colombian chief of state made that statement after visiting the Brazilian Aeronautical Enterprise (EMBRAER) and the Center of Aeronautic Technology (CTA) installation in this city, 100 km north of Sao Paulo. [Apparent AFP dropped passage]

The Colombian president showed lively interest in this program, since alcohol can be an excellent energy substitute.

He said that his country is interested in broadening contacts with Brazilians in this field, since Colombian land is good for raising sugarcane.

The Colombian minister of defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, told Brazilian journalists that this morning he had paid a visit to ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc], the main Brazilian wheeled-combat vehicle factor.

But he indicated that his visit does not mean that Colombia is interested in acquiring Brazilian arms immediately. Perhaps in the future, the officer said without giving more details.

Tomorrow morning President Turbay Ayala will end his official visit to Sao Paulo by inaugurating a 4,420-meter tunnel of the Sao Paulo subway.

Speech on Economic Problems

PA051427 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Sep 81

[By Jairo Sandoval, special correspondent]

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala delivered an extemporaneous speech at noon today to the Businessmen Association of Sao Paulo. He referred to various aspects to economic integration in Latin America. He particularly said that ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] lends itself to a more active policy responding to the needs and demands of our times. He also said that we must brave enough to admit the failure of integration in Latin America. We need to have a [word indistinct] exchange with the community. A new international economic order should provide assurance and guarantees to everyone. The policy implemented for coffee has not been easy. We expect the ray of hope to appear in Cancun for a new international economic order. Poverty has been cunningly used by the followers of Castro.

Colombian-Brazilian integration is important. Colombia is engaged in a big development plan. A Colombian-Brazilian joint commission for business sector is being proposed according to suggestions that President Turbay made to businessmen meeting at the industrial center of Sao Paulo State, where his views were well accepted by the industrialists of Sao Paulo.

President Turbay explained that long ago when the Latin American Free Trade Association, LAFTA, was formed in Montevideo, Latin America saw the importance of integration to be in line with the Pact of Rome and other agreements implemented by several powers for the purpose of integrating their economies and for a closer participation in world trade. LAFTA was basically an organization for integration.

President Turbay reiterated that we must face the fact that integration has been a failure in Latin America. He explained that the Andean Group branched out from LAFTA according to LAFTA's principles. It was certainly LAFTA's offspring but since the Andean Group had fewer internal contradictions it was more successful than the trunk from which it branched. For some time the Andean Group was stronger and offered more prospects than the disjointed and rudderless LAFTA.

Referring to other subjects, President Turbay spoke about coffee. He said that although international market prices in 1977 were magnificent, 5.5 pounds of coffee were required to buy a barrel of oil. Today it takes 36 pounds of coffee to buy the same barrel of oil. He said this to stress the purchasing power of basic products. Turbay Ayala added that the prices of only some basic products have increased. This constitutes a dichotomy in the Third World as to whether we should favor a price increase for all products or whether some strategic products should be labeled indispensable for the survival of mankind.

I was shocked by the way oil, a normal and natural trading product among nations, was used to speculate to the point of making it a strategic product, he said. It was used in an attempt to obtain advantages at the bargaining table that could never be achieved on the battlefield, or to try to compensate for certain difficulties.

President Turbay also said that he foresees with alarm the day when food will have strategic character. He said that with the embargo on wheat and other staples to the USSR, President Carter tried to give food a strategic character. He added that this practice can become generalized. It can even become a norm in which conflicts between nations are solved by one group refusing to supply food to the rest of the population and that people will suffer because of conflicts between governments.

It is evident, President Turbay stated, that we do need a new international economic order. Everything points in this direction. However, he added, this new international economic order will not be easy to establish because of the ideological borders between the USSR and the United States. No one should mark a dividing line between the USSR and the United States in order to defend his main interests as a producing nation. At the United Nations or at any international forum, one can see countries aligning themselves in one way if the debate is political and in another if the debate is economic and commercial. The big powers are on one side and the Third World countries on the other, President Turbay said. Therefore, we must insist that we are the majority and we do have real decision-making power at international forums. We only lack the will to confront the injustice to which we have been subjected by the big powers, President Turbay indicated.

Leaves for Home

PY061800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1509 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Sao Paulo, 6 Sep (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala left at 1422 GMT today for Bogota.

The Colombian chief of state ended his 6-day visit to Brazil in this city, the main industrial center of the country.

On its return to Bogota, the Colombian presidential aircraft will make technical stops in Brasilia and Manaus.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER RESIGNS, REPLACEMENT NAMED

Saa Chacon To Resign

PA021343 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Ernesto Alban Gomez, national secretary of public information, disclosed to the noon newspaper that President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea will accept the resignation of Francisco Saa Chacon, public works and communications minister, due to the irrevocable character of the resignation.

According to the Ecuadorean Presidency, Saa Chacon's resignation is strictly due to health reasons. Up to a month ago, Saa Chacon was leader of the People, Change and Democracy Party; which was created to support the administration of former President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. Along with Galogarcia Feraud [education minister], Saa Chacon was one of the only two ministers who had been in office since the return to democracy on 10 August 1979. The other ministers have either been changed to other ministries or have been replaced.

The surprising resignation of Saa Chacon has increased doubts about the growing disagreement among the ruling parties: People, Change and Democracy and People's Democracy. Nevertheless, in answer to a newsman's question, Alban Gomez denied that there is an impasse between the two government parties and said that Saa Chacon's resignation is not politically motivated.

Saa Chacon's replacement is expected to be announced this week. Since early yesterday morning, President Hurtado has been discussing the names of experts in public works to replace Saa Chacon.

New Minister Appointed

PA041328 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Vicente Estrada Velazquez has been appointed public works and communications minister, Information Secretary Ernesto Alban Gomez reported this morning. The new Cabinet minister assumed this post this afternoon before President Oswaldo Hurtado.

Estrada Velazquez, a member of the People, Change and Democracy Movement held a post in the School Construction National Directorate.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION SHOWS 3.29-PERCENT INCREASE

PA062327 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Ecuador produced over 51 million barrels of crude between January and August of this year. This figure is 1,637,000 barrels higher than production figures for the same period last year and shows a 3.29-percent increase. The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] reports.

The crude was produced in the [words indistinct] Texaco oilfields in the Amazon region. [words indistinct] contributes 72.5 percent of the production of the CEPE-(SIPI) in the same Amazon region and of the Santa Elena Peninsula fields operated directly by CEPE since 1966 when they reverted to the state after the concession to the British Anglo Company ended.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Germanico Salgado, former industries, commerce and integration minis r, has been appointed Ecuadorean ambassador to Spain to replace Alfonso Barrera, the present foreign relations minister. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Aug 81 PA]

PRESIDENT HERRERA INTERVIEWED BY PANAMANIAN TV

PA072110 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1805 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Interview with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Presidential Palace in Caracas, by Mayin Correa, director of the program "Special Edition"; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Luis Herrera Campins, I am very grateful for all the time you have given me in this handsome palace, which certainly is big. Among other things, I was told that President Herrera Campins likes to talk; so do I. You are halfway through your presidential term and in a conversation with a friend here in Venezuela, I asked him: In your opinion what is the number one problem of President Herrera Campins' government? His answer was: The economy. I almost could not believe him. We talked about Venezuela and of its great economic resources, oil of course, and he told me that the government's main problem is economic. Do you agree that your government's main problem is the economy?

[Answer] I have the impression that Venezuela is not the only country with economic problems today. It is a world problem. However, not long ago I read in the newspapers that the five big industrialized powers said they are satisfied with their rate of growth and the way they were facing their problems. Every country inevitably has economic problems; some more, other less. We do have them to some extent. But they are not the same and cannot be compared to the problems of countries with less resources than we have. The fact is that we have one problem solved, a problem which is the cause of the world crisis, and that is the energy problem. We have oil, not just medium and light oils which have been the world's main concern thus far. We also have large deposits of heavy oils in the Orinoco belt, in an area of 750 km by 50 km. We have been working for years on a technology which will permit us to exploit it in the best possible way and also on the way to transport it, since it requires special handling. But Venezuela has been doing well in this. I am not exaggerating when I urge the energy and mines minister and the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, Petroven, to let us try to make Venezuela the world center of heavy oils. We will be taking a big step in this respect for the future in the oil era. The oil-producing and exporting countries, which currently number about 20, are not the only ones exploiting the heavy oils and shale; more than 40 countries are doing the same. As you can see, we have this problem solved.

It has been our wish, in a demonstration of solidarity, to cooperate with our sister countries of Central America and the Caribbean so that they too can solve their problems. This is the reason for the energy cooperation program which in August was a year old. I have already sent a note to President Lopez Portillo and we have agreed to extend the program for another year. It is a very interesting program.

[Question] Mr President, you have talked about oil--a subject I was going to touch next--and you also have mentioned Mexico. There is among Latin American observers the belief that there is a rivalry or a struggle for leadership in Central America between Venezuela and Mexico. Now, regarding preferential treatment for Central American countries, there are people who say it is not so, because it will eventually revert to you. In other words, it is not really a donation. These countries need something more....

[Answer] Allow me to explain to you. Through this agreement in which Mexico and Venezuela are working together--we are not dividing the countries into zones of influence; we are dividing the oil needs of each country to prevent any form of competition or rivalry--the countries are paying cash for 70 percent of the oil; the other 30 percent can be made into loans. If these countries draft development plans, such as for alternate sources of energy, then that 30 percent of the oil bill is made into a longterm 20-year loan at 2-percent rate of interest. If compared to today's interest rates, you will have to admit it is really preferential.

Of course, this has a high financial cost for Venezuela and Mexico, but both countries --the two oil powers in the area--believe there is a duty of international social justice, not just to cooperate in facilitating the payment for oil and to guarantee the supply to prevent an energy crisis in the Central American and Caribbean countries participating in the program, but also to give a boost to development. This is the novelty of this program which has earned praise everywhere and which I hope can be implemented on other continents.

We have no rivalry with Mexico. On the contrary, never before have our relations been so flexible and stable as now. We are acting in the same area and we are trying to make the cooperation activities of our countries complementary.

[Question] How are the problems with Colombia? What is state of Colombian-Venezuelan differences?

[Answer] There are some areas where no progress is being made: the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela, for example. On the other hand, we have made great progress in one of the biggest problems, the one which causes the most friction between Venezuela and Colombia: the problem of undocumented Colombians in our country. We carried out a general registry of aliens to give all those who had entered the country illegally the opportunity to legalize their status. This was effective until December 1980. In this way we could identify, locate and find out what the hundreds of thousands of aliens, among them Colombians, the majority Colombians, were doing in our country. Everything has been carried out in a cordial, harmonious and peaceful manner. The solution of this problem, I think, has been a big step regarding the problems pending between Venezuela and Colombia.

I hope that a joint sugarcane industry can be established very soon. In relation to banking, we also have made big progress. We are also working on a problem affecting the two countries: the problem of our common hydrographic basins. We have made great progress in this respect, particularly in the Arauca River basin; and we have a pilot program in the Catatumbo River basin with assistance from the OAS.

Now, I must say that relations between our governments have never been more cordial. Although we have the problem of the marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela, there has been no crisis in our relations; they have neither deteriorated nor been paralyzed. My friendship and cordiality with President Turbay are at the highest level.

[Question] Mr President, international news agencies have already reported the possibility that Cuba might establish a military base in Guyana. Having Fidel Castro set up a military base so close would certainly be a matter of concern to the countries in the area. Did your visit to Brazil and the invitation to Argentina have anything to do with Cuba establishing a military base in Guyana?

[Answer] When you go to Brazil, which is a country which borders on Guyana, just as we do, you could expect the subject to be brought up. We reiterated our historic claim over the Essequibo zone in a peaceful manner according to our foreign policy and according to international law and particularly the Geneva treaty signed in 1966 between Great Britain, Venezuela and Guyana. This treaty was signed slightly before the independence of Guyana. It was signed by Guyana's current executive president and it mentions the need to find a positive and satisfactory solution to the Essequibo issue.

We have already said that we are not going to renew the Port-of-Spain protocol, which shelved the problem for several years, when it comes up next year. We believe that we must return to the Geneva treaty to find a practical solution to the problem. We are neither engaged in warmongering, nor in a campaign of threats, insults and debates with Guyana. In contrast, some high-level Guyanese Government officials are constantly attacking Venezuela and denouncing this problem with our country at international forums. We simply believe that we have the right to make the claim and we are discussing the matter with our friends. We are not trying to make any alliances against Guyana. Neither do we believe Guyana is trying to do so against us. This is not the 19th Century when such alliances were made by some countries against others.

We do not believe that a nation which has recently obtained its independence should tie its own existence to the establishment of bases from more powerful countries and risk falling into a new dependence because a military base of other stronger American nations exists on its territory.

My visit to Brazil is, among other things, due to the fact that Brazil is a country you cannot ignore. It is a big country with which we have very cordial relations and with which we are trying to increase relations at all levels. When the Iran-Iraq war broke out, seriously affecting Brazil's oil supply, we immediately answered their call. According to our traditional policy of international solidarity, we substantially increased our supply of oil to them. At government and private enterprise levels, we are trying to find some way to promote our commercial and industrial exchange. In the delegation that went with me to Brazil was one of the most outstanding Venezuelan scientists, Dr. (Jacinto Convit). Dr. (Convit) discovered a vaccine to cure and prevent leprosy, a disease that worries Brazil. We held meetings with Brazilian scientists. An experimental program with the vaccine is going to be implemented. If the results are as good as they have been here, we are going to manufacture it jointly for all the countries suffering from this terrible disease.

When I won the presidential election, I decided--in a manner that the international sectors did not consider very orthodox--to send a delegation to several countries. Before I assumed the Presidency, I sent delegations to the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and the junta of the Cartagena Agreement to let them know of our good will and desire to increase our relations. Of course, this was well received. I must thank the Brazilian Government for the fact that the Brazilian president's first official trip abroad, after announcing a democratic opening, was to Venezuela, a country which has a solid democracy.

Recently, the Argentine foreign minister of General Viola's new government, which also has given signs of being on the path of a democratic opening, visited Venezuela. I also appreciate the fact that the first visit of the Argentine foreign minister has been a special and exclusive visit to Venezuela, because of the democratic importance of Venezuela. I have been invited to visit Argentina. The truth is that I have so many invitations that I am afraid that I am going to run short of time. Unfortunately, our countries still do not understand the importance of international policy. Look, our state machine is such that when the president goes abroad, it continues functioning as usual. When I go abroad and leave a member of the Cabinet in charge of the Presidency, I give him full power. I do not leave him with his hands tied or anything like that.

[Question] Mr. President, during an interview granted last week by Mario Vargas Llosa, a well-known Peruvian author in America and in the world, we referred to Venezuela as the most important democratic country which has influence on Nicaragua. Vargas Llosa said that Venezuela was still trying to do something despite the little freedom that still remains in that country. He praised your government's efforts in Nicaragua. That is Nicaragua. I want to ask you about Venezuela's participation in El Salvador. Could we talk about this subject?

[Answer] Certainly, with pleasure. I will tell you that I enjoy Vargas Llosa's books. No doubt, he is a great novelist. I have known about him since he published his first novel: THE DOGS. I did not know he had said such nice things about the efforts that my government is carrying out in Central America.

I have been saying, with the support of the democratic people of Venezuela, that we cannot abandon Nicaragua. We must offer Nicaragua our hand in friendship because all the people in Latin America who love freedom and democracy were opposed to Somoza's dictatorship and supported the various movements struggling to overthrow and destroy it, which was made possible with the victory of the so-called Sandinist movement. We have always maintained friendly and cordial relations with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. I, personally, believe that I have a good friendship with its main leaders. This is so, perhaps because of the sincerity and honesty with which we communicate.

I have always said that Latin America backed them during the struggle against the dictatorship, taking for granted that the Somozist dictatorship would not be replaced by any form of totalitarianism and that there would be a democratic and pluralist regime that will respect, logically, the various tendencies; and that the country would not be a place where the people would feel oppressed by an overwhelming and absolute state.

I have always believed that in Nicaragua there is resistance to the imposition of a totalitarian regime. Nicaragua has a church that fights dictatorships, and the church has a great prelate leading it. I am referring to Msgr Miguel Obando. Nicaragua also has democratic political parties that struggled against the dictatorship: the Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and the movement that Alfonso Robelo has created. Nicaragua also had a federation of workers, which is independent from the government. Nicaragua also has the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], which actively participated in the resistance against the Somozist dictatorship. Its many general strikes were especially successful. COSEP is also calling for freedom for economic activities. It is now a known fact that the economy cannot be ruled only by the law of supply and demand. The state must prudently intervene and exert a moderate control.

Democratic pluralism and freedom of expression must, of course, be guaranteed. For that purpose, there are two organs that in my opinion are fundamental: Radio Catolica and the newspaper LA PRENSA, which during the days of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, during the days of dictatorship, waged such a beautiful battle for freedom of the press. LA PRENSA is still waging this battle despite some suspensions.

I believe that in Nicaragua there is need for continued effort for [words indistinct].

[Question] I have been told that Venezuela has given Nicaragua some 50 million [no currency specified] in aid. However, while Venezuela and other countries provide economic aid, Fidel is massively involved in the government's apparatus. Some people criticize the fact that the democratic countries subsidize Cuba's obvious and clear intervention. This has been said by people who have dedicated themselves to the Nicaraguan matter. There are people who dedicated much time to the Sandinist revolution and who now feel a great sadness when they go to Nicaragua because it is very obvious that Fidel Castro is truly taking advantage of the movement while countries such as Venezuela indirectly subsidize the intervention--if we could call it that--since they only provide aid.

Undoubtedly Fidel helped the Sandinist guerrillas. He has helped the present Government of Nicaragua, but it is also true that in Nicaragua there is much anti-Cuban pressure at the popular level. Manifestations of this pressure have been reported by the international news media. The cooperation we provide is not for the purpose of allowing Cuba to do this or that, since we don't have any pact with Cuba or any obligation toward it and since we have no sympathy for the Cuban regime.

We cooperate with the people of Nicaragua. This cooperation is expressed in the oil agreement, an oil agreement that also benefits other countries since it makes no political distinctions. If it did make political distinctions, then it would be some sort of tool to penetrate or intervene. When there have been balance of payment problems, or serious financial problems, we have found it appropriate to assist in rapidly solving this type of problem. This is true for all the Central American countries and for several countries of the eastern Caribbean.

[Question] What about El Salvador?

[Answer] We have given broad political and moral support to the policies of the Salvadoran junta--presided over by my dear friend Napoleon Duarte--in its effort for securing a democratic solution, a democratic opening, an institutional way out of that situation. I am an old friend of Napoleon Duarte. We have been friends for over 20 years. We have struggled together, in the ranks of Christian Democracy, against dictatorships in his country and against Latin American dictatorships.

I know he is a man with good intentions, that he has democratic convictions, that he is a great patriot and a very courageous man who has not hesitated in accepting the huge, difficult and risky responsibility he has: to prevent El Salvador from falling into the hands of a Marxist, guerrilla-like and terrorist left. I believe that El Salvador has been turned into a focus of world attention as a result of an organized communist campaign. This had never been done for any other guerrilla movement in any other Latin American country, not even during the days of the guerrilla movement in Venezuela in the 1960's or when the guerrillas were strong in Colombia, and not even during the days of the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement.

I believe that no guerrilla movement has ever had so many weapons, so much heavy armament, as the Salvadoran guerrillas. I believe that the most sensitive part of the Salvadoran situation is that not only are there guerrillas, but also terrorism. Terrorism is something that completely changes a man's point of view and future. At least you know that a war represents a confrontation between armies where everybody is, we may say, in the open. But terrorism means cowardly, treacherous killing while having all the advantages: being able to wait for the moment when the victim will be more defenseless in order to kill him to secure political effects without concern for whether the potential victim is innocent or guilty of any wrongdoing. I think that this is most serious aspect of the situation in El Salvador: large-scale leftist terrorism that has been answered or has been combined with terrorism from the right, over which there is no control at all.

We will continue to give moral and political aid to El Salvador. We gave them advice for their agrarian reform, which has so disgusted the reactionary Salvadoran right. We gave them advice on the nationalization of the banking system and on the social measures they are implementing. We have been very firm about this. We have also been firm--acting alone and also in joint declarations with Mexico with other countries--about rejecting any attempt at U.S. armed intervention in this conflict. Of course, we reject any direct intervention by any world power, the Soviet Union, or by any delegated subpower of our hemisphere.

[Question] I better say it: Cuba. [Laughter]

[Answer] Yes, yes.

[Question] Mr President, in a letter you sent Panamanian President Royo as a result of General Torrijos' death, you refer to the democratization process, which, according to your letter, must not be halted. In that letter you urge President Royo to continue with the democratization of the country. Did you feel at that moment that your advice was necessary? Let's speak a little about Panama since apparently you are well-informed about Panama.

[Answer] Let's not forget that Panama is a Bolivarian nation. Therefore, it is the source of our love and concern. Panama is strategically located and some nations that do not love Panama as we do think that Panama only facilitates interoceanic travel. Panama is a country that has been implementing a policy toward a democratic solution. Steps have been taken to that effect. Some may agree with those steps and others may disagree, but I have no doubt that the intention is democratization. The moment I met President Royo we established a very good friendship. We have been very honest with each other. I never met General Torrijos. I never even talked with him.

[Question] You didn't?!

[Answer] I never saw him. Only in pictures. When I thought I was going to meet him--when I visited Panama, on the occasion I met you, during the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties--well, you know that he was not present at any of the ceremonies that took place.

I am a very good friend of President Royo. I am a very good friend of Col Florencio Florez, commander of the National Guard; I hold him in great esteem. He is a great friend of Venezuela. He has been our guest here. He has been decorated here.

He has been invited to the annual commemorations of the Venezuelan National Guard. I have spoken much with both of them. We have discussed the democratic outlook of Panama. I think that they agree on continuing the Panamanian democratic process after the already-known events which motivated [words indistinct] advances have been made. I think that the latest elections were another step forward. The presidential elections to come will undoubtedly be a superior advance.

When a man who has exerted a great influence in a country as General Torrijos did dies, the transition is undoubtedly difficult because the people feel there is a vacuum and the news media takes care to report this truth. Because of the nature of vacuums, efforts have to be made to fill them.

I think that the Government of Panama, regardless of positions toward it--from the point of view of the search for firm, democratic institutions--must be given the opportunity to carry on with this effort.

I think that in this regard, President Royo is a man with good intentions. I have many friends in the Panamanian opposition, and what I am saying now publicly, I have already said to them in private. I have told them I believe there is good will, that this disposition would exist even if the relationship and close friendship that President Royo had with General Torrijos had not existed. I hope that this type of event, which can create trauma in any country, does not provoke a trauma in Panama and that its democratization will continue on. I say this without intending to meddle or give unrequested advice. [Words indistinct].

[Question] Mr President. You will be going to Cancun, to the meeting in Cancun, and you will be representing some Southern countries. What do you expect from Cancun?

[Answer] I should say that I expect much, but I see difficulties. However, the foreign ministers' preparatory meetings have given me some well-founded hopes. Very few Latin American countries will be present there. We will have to interpret the general point of view of all our countries. There will be 11 developing countries there. We have to try to interpret other countries' points of view.

In Caracas we had the meeting of the Group of 77, a group that Venezuela presides over at the United Nations. It was an important meeting because we were able to select subjects for the purpose of arriving at a common position and having this position serve as basis for the North-South dialogue. We also established coordination mechanisms to follow up the meeting of the Group of 77.

Cancun will be a truly open meeting. I hope that the industrialized countries, especially the United States, will want to continue the North-South dialogue, to take it out of its stagnant situation, to put that dialogue in the framework it must have, that is, within the United Nations.

We will see what happens. The meeting is months away yet and it is a known fact that the international situation shifts a lot and is very coarse. At heart, however, I am optimistic about the meeting. The very fact that it is taking place is positive.

[Question] What do you think of President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy toward the Latin American area? Do you agree with his policies?

[Answer] I have said that it is a shame that the U.S. election campaign did not discuss what the position the U.S. Government to be elected would adopt [toward Latin America]. But neither the Democrats nor the Republicans gave much importance to Latin America during the election campaign. Now a policy is being drafted. At the beginning, it was a policy of threats. It appeared as if at the base there was the thought of reviving armed interventions. We very clearly opposed that concept.

More recently there has been another point on which we have disagreed with U.S. policies.

This is the inclination to have bilateral relations and to set aside multilateral relations which are the type of relations most suitable for countries whose power cannot be compared with that of the United Nations.

We have noticed that this policy has been somewhat softened, that there are good intentions. There is, for example, the meetings the United States has held with Mexico, Canada and Venezuela to honestly analyze the situation in Central America and especially in the Caribbean, and also to discuss forms of cooperation.

I think that as long as the United States maintains a policy of understanding for the true Latin American situation, of clear willingness to cooperate, as long as there is no backing for tyrannies and dictatorships that traditionally have existed in Latin America; and as long as there is respect for human rights, the U.S. position will be better appreciated and shared by the Latin American countries, and especially by Venezuela, which has good and cordial relations with the United States.

[Question] The people of my country and probably of other countries as well who don't have the opportunity to travel believe that in Venezuela the dollars, the petrodollars, are found in the clouds and on the streets. Actually there are also social problems. I would like to ask you a final question. Do the Venezuelan petrodollars reach the Venezuelan people?

[Answer] A great deal of them reach the people. Here, a large amount of the government funds go into education and social benefits. These are very, very large social contributions, in addition to the collective bargainings which benefit the government employees and the salary adjustments which benefit all employees.

Part of the petrodollars, however, goes to pay our foreign debt which is quite large. I inherited this country--the administration, that is, because this country is not mine --with a debt of more than 110-billion Bolivares. This caused a large part of the budget to go into the payment of the foreign debt. This is a problem all developing countries have: an increasing indebtedness and the corresponding high interest rates on the international market.

This has prompted me to say and express, especially in my country, that the inflation caused by the manufactured products of the industrialized countries, the increase in the price of oil, and the high interest rates of international trade world force us to try to design some sort of democracy for the poor. This would be a democracy for the countries that don't have many resources and that have a right to enjoy the benefits of freedom, justice, participation and peace, which cannot be a luxury of the rich alone, or a monopoly of the industrialized countries.

My government has said that education is its first priority and we believe that our investment in this field is a positive one.

There is something very interesting about Venezuela and I will tell it to you to conclude our interview. We do have economic problems. Yes we do. We have been trying to consolidate our economy which was very artificial, supported by exaggerated protectionism, by a certain type of monopoly or oligopoly market controlled by certain enterprises. Naturally, once we consolidated this economy, there were imbalances and the problem of speculation, which is worse than inflation and for which I have asked the cooperation of the people. However, let me tell you something. Venezuela is truly a country of hope. I believe that few countries of the world offer the people coming to it the possibility of greater profit in a shorter period of time than Venezuela.

When people talk to me about the poor people who live in huts, the people on the fringes who take refuge in temporary housing as uncomfortable as huts, I always say that this is truly a great problem from the social and material point of view. But I can tell you that here in Venezuela there is no hut where you can find a child over 13 that is not at least a high school student, and this is very important for the country--very, very important for the country.

With all these difficulties, we continue to be a country that cannot keep its border open because if we did, we would have two or three times as great a population. The people don't come here after the money or after a job. The people come here because they know that here they can find, cultivate and fulfill their hope for improvement and to be better off.

[Question] Mr President Herrera Campins, I am very grateful for the time you have given to our Special Edition program viewers of Panama. Thank you very much.

[Answer] You are very kind. Your questions have been most interesting. I wish to send a cordial and warm greeting to all the people of Panama and especially to the media.

HERRERA CAMPINS REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ANDEAN PACT

PA060256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 4 Sep (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has again said that his country is going to stay in the subregional Andean Pact.

Herrera Campins made this statement at an event in Maracay, 150 km west of Caracas, adding that if the pact has had difficult moments, especially of a political nature, it is again becoming active and is an instrument for integration.

He stated: "We have said that in a country with Venezuela's potential, with better possibilities than any other Latin American country, we should not think about turning inward because our market is reduced; we should look abroad."

The head of state stressed that subregional integration such as the Andean Pact contributes to this expansion of markets and allows competition, opening new possibilities.

ZAMBRANO REASSURES SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL020055 Bridgetown CANA in English 0031 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 1 Sep (CANA-REUTER)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena received assurances from Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano today that his country would continue to receive support from Venezuela, diplomatic sources said. Dr Chavez met the Venezuelan foreign minister during his 4-day visit to Venezuela.

Venezuela is one of El Salvador's main backers and has provided the ruling military-civilian junta with substantial aid in its war against left-wing guerrillas.

Dr Chavez declined to go into details of his talks with the Venezuelan foreign minister but expressed pleasure that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins had regretted France's and Mexico's recent decision to recognize the Salvadoran insurgents. Earlier today the French and Mexican ambassadors here were summoned to the Foreign Ministry to explain their government's decision.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEFENDS POSITION ON EL SALVADOR

PA050142 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] It is not true that the Venezuelan Government is trying to impose a Social Christian system on El Salvador and thus harm Venezuela's relations with France and Mexico, Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca said today.

[Begin Montes de Oca recording] Nothing could be more untrue. Venezuela is simply setting an example of a true democratic policy by supporting pluralism throughout the world, particularly in Latin America. Our position in relation to El Salvador is in defense of the democratic system and in support of a solution through elections. We democrats believe that the democratic solution is to let the people decide and that is precisely what we want for El Salvador: a political solution.

The problem is that you have confused people who do not seem to understand the situation and political groups that are carried away by their opposition role and that lose all sight of world problems and national realities. They are the ones who are trying to make the people believe that we are against Mexico and France. [end recording]

Interior Minister Montes de Oca also affirmed that the Venezuelan Government has nothing against those countries:

[Begin recording] What we have said is that France, a country in which the democratic system has prevailed, a country that is part of the universal culture, should not have assumed such a sensationalist attitude in regard to a Latin American country. I feel that Latin American democrats, who believe in the progressive [words indistinct] and in loyalty to our history, should protest against France's meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs. [end recording]

Montes de Oca added that the joint communique signed by Venezuela and eight other countries is the result of the position assumed by our country:

[Begin recording] It is the result of the position assumed by Venezuela. We do not play in two waters. We do not let our left hand do one thing while our right hand does another, just to make political gains. We are loyal to our principles and to our country, for which we have great respect. What do they expect from us? To take orders from France? To ask France to forgive us? To admit that we are wrong? No sir, Venezuela has set forth its position in the communique and it represents the honest position of our government and our people. [end recording]

Finally, Interior Minister Montes de Oca repeated emphatically that the attitude assumed by France and Mexico is contrary to the principle of nonintervention, which Venezuela respects.

ZAMBRANO REJECTS ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST SANDINISTS

PA081428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0017 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 7 Sep (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today rejected reports implicating his country's ambassador in Managua, Guillermo Yepez Boscan, in alleged conspiracy against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

Asked about the asylum granted to a Nicaraguan citizen in the Venezuelan Embassy, Zambrano said that the Foreign Ministry had received a request from an administrative official who is a former combatant in the southern front against the government of assassinated former President Anastasio Somoza.

"The official showed up in our embassy in Managua with his wife and daughter. He was granted provisional protection," the foreign minister explained.

Regarding the alleged involvement of Ambassador Yepez Boscan in a conspiracy against the Sandinist government, Zambrano declared, "I have not heard that piece of information or that implication. Of course, if that charge has really been made, I reject it most firmly."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED--Leopoldo Castillo has been appointed Venezuelan ambassador to El Salvador. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81 PA]

JUSTICE MINISTER APPOINTED--President Luis Herrera Campins appointed Reynaldo Chalbaud Certad as the new justice minister. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81 PA]

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETINGS OPEN

President Carazo Speaks

PA080043 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The first meeting of the group for economic and social cooperation with Central American was opened this morning by President Rodrigo Carazo with the attendance of delegations from Canada, the United States, Mexico and Venezuela, as well as all Central American countries and several international institutions. This technical meeting of Central American deputy finance and economy ministers will study the proposals made by the Central American countries to find a prompt solution for the economic problems they are facing. The Nassau Group, composed of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Venezuela, is determined to offer all necessary aid in the shortest possible time to prevent the Central American crisis from worsening. The meeting will last 2 days and it is expected that the results will benefit the whole region, said Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus.

All work sessions of the group for economic and social cooperation with Central America at the Hotel Cariari will be private. An official communique will be issued at the end of the meetings. It will contain the resolutions, adopted by the Nassau Group, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, based on the study of a document presented by the Central American delegations.

The following are excerpts of President Rodrigo Carazo's speech made this morning at the inauguration of the meeting:

[Begin recording] I recommend an immediate adaptation of [words indistinct] of the nations of the region [words indistinct] fundamental changes of attitude (?in the use) of land, energy, irrigation and infrastructure.

(?We want) just prices for our products and the elimination of [word indistinct] and immediate aid in raw materials, [words indistinct] and food; the opening of markets for our production and the transfer of technology which will permit us, among other things, to become self-sufficient in the production of food and to diversify our exports.

Mexico and Venezuela have [words indistinct] the presidents Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo were first to see the necessities of these countries and the risk which these countries are taking. I suggest that the path proposed by them be followed.

Welcome to San Jose. We hope that this meeting (?will take) firm and concrete steps for the welfare of our peoples. We want to be given just prices, we will do the work. We want to be helped with understanding, not with handouts. We want tools [words indistinct]. We want production and justice, not violence and armed revolutions. We want [words indistinct] progress and welfare. Help us to wage our struggle for justice and peace and against misery and abuse.

Those who think that the East-West struggle is the fundamental struggle should look at a greater danger, the great difference which exists between the misery among the people of the South and the opulence of the people of the North which is evident [words indistinct] great (?instability) and serious threats to world peace.

Those who believe that the military bases, the neutron bomb and the arms race will bring peace are wrong. In reality peace can only be based on justice and education. Let our land be used for cultivation and not as a battleground for those who are strangers to our peoples. [end recording]

Foreign Aid Forum Proposed

PA082210 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0705 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 8 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported tonight that the Central American countries have proposed the creation of an international forum this year to channel and discuss the additional foreign aid that each country in the area will obtain.

According to an official Foreign Ministry report, the forum would also serve as the framework for a dialogue between Central American countries and the donors of foreign aid, and would meet at least annually.

Costa Rica presented this proposal on behalf of the Central American countries at the meeting of the so-called "group of cooperation for the economic and social development of the Central American isthmus," which is holding a 2-day meeting in San Jose, due to end today. The proposal was made to representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and of several world economic and financial cooperation organizations that sent delegates to the meeting.

According to the report, the proposal includes the creation of intergovernmental and inter-agency coordination committees, which would be in contact with the economic and financial cooperation organizations.

The meeting was opened yesterday by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who, in his speech, briefly outlined the Central American countries' general positions at the meeting.

The delegates from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama urgently asked for a short-term renegotiation of their foreign debts.

Last night the representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela presented to their respective governments the proposal made by the Central American countries. According to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry report, those four countries are not acting as a bloc. Each of them will make specific decisions on the requests to be made at the meeting. Replies were expected today from those governments of whom requests were made.

The Central American countries participating in the meeting have stressed the need for mutual respect among themselves and in their relations with other nations who wish to cooperate in their development goals.

In addition to the representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, there are delegates from the IMF, the Secretariat of Central American Integration, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Latin American Economic System, the United Nations program for development, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Economic Aid Program Proposed

PA082212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1245 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo opened the meeting of Central American deputy foreign ministers with delegates from the Nassau Group today and proposed an economic aid program to prevent social upheavals in the areas.

The Nassau Group comprises the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, whose foreign ministers met in Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, a few weeks ago to study a development plan for Central America and the Caribbean. The minimum aid program proposed by the Costa Rican president includes five points:

1. Immediate adjustment of the foreign debts of the area's countries in accord with their real possibilities of payment.

2. Financial aid to accelerate basic structural changes in these countries (use of land, energy, irrigation, communications, and transportation).

3. Just prices for the area's products and elimination of quotas.

4. Immediate aid in basic raw materials and foodstuffs.

5. The opening of markets for production and transfer of technology that will allow Central American nations to be self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs and to be able to diversify exports.

Carazo said that the meeting of deputy foreign ministers with delegates from the Nassau Group is important to all countries, but particularly to poor countries suffering serious economic problems. Among those problems, the president mentioned the lowering of indexes to the point of stagnation, high unemployment and inflation, increasing deficits in the balance of payments and violent fluctuations in monetary exchange, in terms of underdeveloped nations' currencies.

Carazo referred to the problem arising from the low price of and international restrictions on the area's products, in contrast to the cost of energy (oil), which grows "despite the very special aid granted by Mexico and Venezuela." It has forced Central American countries to contract huge foreign debts in the last 10 years, debts that cannot be paid without active cooperation from the world banking system. He asked the participants to draft new financial formulas as soon as possible to revitalize the international monetary system, stimulate trade and promote development.

Carazo also referred to insinuations made by IMF experts. He asked "that we not be requested to work less; nor to suspend the construction of schools, medical centers and highways; nor to reduce our credits; nor to produce unemployment--as the IMF experts have requested, claiming that this is the way to correct evils."

Referring to the superpowers, Carazo said that the East-West struggle is not the greatest threat the world is facing. He said, "A much greater threat is the misery of the countries in the South and the affluence of the countries of the North. This situation poses a serious threat to world peace.

The president said that the nations in the South want tools and justice, not arms and violence, because they want "to sow the earth with sweat and not blood."

Countries To Meet on Aid Plan

PA081710 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The nations of Central America and the Caribbean will discuss with the United States, Canada, Venezuela and Mexico the financial economic assistance plan called the Mini-Marshall Plan during the meeting scheduled to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica at the end of this week.

The plan involved the sum of $20 billion in financial assistance and development loans which would be assigned as direct allocations to the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, in keeping with the Mini-Marshall Plan drafted for immediate application. The assistance will favor the economic development of the previously cited regions of the world.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ON POLITICAL SITUATION, GOALS

Duarte Calls for Unity

PA080301 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] During the first community congress held at the national gymnasium, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, asked the Salvadoran people--government, professionals, unions, civic and cultural entities and so forth--for unity to counter the aggression that international and national subversion is carrying out against our country.

He said that he was pleased with the participation of the thousands of men, women, youths and children of the 369 outlying communities of San Salvador in this metropolitan congress.

A spokesman of these outlying communities said that they are willing to participate in the process of deep changes being carried out by the Salvadoran Government.

Duarte said that he would do everything possible to meet the demands that were presented and which are aimed at the overall progress of thousands of humble families which have been ignored by former regimes.

State of Siege Extended

PA080350 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] In view of the fact that the circumstances still prevail that warranted the implementation of the suspension of certain constitutional guarantees--the state of siege--the revolutionary junta has decided to extend, for 30 more days, the pertinent decree throughout the territory of the republic in order to prevent further damage to the people and their properties.

As stated in the regulations for the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, the articles of the constitution which are affected are those that refer to freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and the inviolability of correspondence.

Country's Image Improving

PA080403 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1841 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The image of El Salvador has been improving gradually in almost all countries of the world thanks to the timely campaign that the government junta has been carrying out on the reality of our struggle against the Marxist-Leninist aggression.

The mediation of ranking personalities and friendly countries--which have raised their voices to crush the large campaigns of misinformation that the enemies of the fatherland conducted in various regions of Latin America and Europe--has also contributed to this favorable change regarding the legitimate defense of our democratic institutions.

The voices heard explaining the reasons for our struggle and the government's goals for social and economic liberation include that of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. He takes advantage of every occasion to insist on the just and adequate way the government is acting to find a positive solution to the Salvadoran problem.

During his visit to Brazil, Enders said that the Salvadoran Government has implemented important social reforms which deserve backing and that Brazil as well as the United States feel that there must be a political solution to the present difficulties. He added that there has never been an agrarian reform in Latin America like the one that the revolutionary government is carrying out.

I believe, he concluded, that this is a substantial achievement for a country that is facing an insurrection. For this reason, he said, this country deserves our support.

The political solution that Enders is referring to has been already foreseen by getting the process for free elections underway. These elections will be held in 1982 and 1983. Regarding the agrarian reform, we all know that it is a reality that is underway and as Mr Enders said: It is unique in Latin America because of its logical solutions and because of the high sense of equality and justice with which it is being implemented. Enders' statements represent valuable support to the realistic approach that certain countries are making of our problems.

The image of our people and our struggle against subversion is becoming more in line with reality. This gives us a healthy boost and strengthens the firm support of our revolutionary government and armed forces to move forward in their effort to make peace possible and promote tranquillity, work and progress for all Salvadorans.

Morales Ehrlich on Elections

PA070132 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Aug 81 pp 3, 22

[Text] "Democracy implies a special philosophy of life, with hope for freedom, equality and the participation of all the people in building and in the fate of their own society."

This was said yesterday by Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, when he said that the present regime is moving in search of common welfare. The member of the revolutionary junta also said that "Christian Democracy is a force and since we believe in democracy in general, we accept other forces that think differently and help us (and we help also) to make a society.

"We know, however, that not everyone is going to think like us," he added, "and so all the political groups must get the opportunity to express themselves, but must also respect the democratic system." "What we cannot accept are armed political parties, because we would not be respecting the democratic system," he said.

He also said that El Salvador offers other alternatives as established in the armed forces proclamations and in the 9 January document. "What the government is trying to do, in order to have a democratic system, is to see that human rights are respected and to promote the country's economic, social and political development," Morales Ehrlich indicated.

The people are going to make a decision during the elections. "That is part of self-determination by the people," Morales Ehrlich said. We are trying to get the Salvadorans to say in what direction they want to go. Self-determination is what the people decide to do and not someone from outside telling them what to do.

He added that in principle, democracy is the popular participation by all the people. This is necessary in building, guiding and establishing the destiny of a society, he pointed out.

"Democracy is a political force which has a doctrinal basis founded in the Christian philosophy; it is not confessional, it does not depend on the Church; nor does it pretend to explain the gospel by applying it to politics; it is a doctrine stemming from the Christian philosophy, which is based on man's dignity," Morales Ehrlich explained.

In this respect, Morales Ehrlich added that "for us a human being, according to the Christian philosophy, has a dignity which gives him a special meaning. This makes it necessary for all of society's development and activities to be aimed at the betterment of the person." Besides, he added, "we believe in common welfare. What is important is to find the welfare of the community and of everyone." He explained that individual benefit is sought within the welfare of the community and this is not necessarily the result of all individual benefits. Common welfare, he said, is the benefit sought and accepted by the community according to its free will.

The third great principle is the improvement of society, he continued. "In other words, there is no perfect society. We do not believe in a perfect society. For example, we do not believe in a communist society, which they say will be a perfect society. That is what the Marxist-Leninists say. The capitalists, or should we say the individualist liberals, say that a perfect society is a society of abundance, in which everyone is going to have everything and everyone is going to have a good life. That is not true," Morales Ehrlich indicated.

"These systems," he added, "have existed for 200 years and we still have poverty, disease and illiteracy."

"We believe in improving society in striving for perfection," he pointed out. "Why are man and society always seeking the absolute truth within the Christian doctrinal philosophy?" Morales Ehrlich asked. "He is seeking for something--something deeper that will satisfy him. And that is God," he added.

At the same time, he continued, "we believe in democracy, not in totalitarianism. I do not believe in dictatorship. I do not believe in regimes that deprive the people of their freedom. I believe in democracy in which we all participate."

"Democracy," he added, "is the way of doing things in which we all participate by comparing ideas, no matter how different, to build something for everyone's benefit. In a democracy we all cooperate, beginning with a special way of seeing things to the point of improving on them. This is the foundation of pluralism in which two persons agree to make things better," Morales Ehrlich said.

Finally, he said that the upcoming elections, although not the only alternative for the country to achieve tranquillity and peace, "although not the only way, I think it is the best. It is the most practical, it will give the Salvadorans the opportunity to express themselves. This great majority is moving toward the elections," he concluded.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CRITICIZE OFFICIAL DECREES

PA082355 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Sep 81 p 20

[Paid advertisement by the General Association of Public Employees, AGEP]

[Excerpts] Current Problems

A. Economic aspect: Decree No 544 was recently extended and Decree No 729 was promulgated. Decree No 544, the "Temporary Law for Economic Stability," is a law that does not apply to the spiraling increase in the prices of staples, medicines and rents and thus involves no risks for the owners of stores and pharmacies and for landlords. Neither does it apply to the increase in electricity and water charges, which amount to gigantic sums for modest Salvadoran homes, not to mention the increase in bus fares.

This decree applies only to the meager salaries of workers, who remain passive while watching these blows against their already poor budgets. We don't think it is fair to pay public employees misrable wages while a single ministry spends 25 percent of the national budget, more than the education, health, agriculture and livestock ministries put together. Therefore, we ask the public officials and the government junta to reflect on these erronesous allocations which endanger the functioning of several branches and which would leave many public employees without jobs next year.

The austerity proposed by the decree has been applied to public workers, but not to top officials (who squander the taxes paid by the workers).

B. Labor aspect: There are decrees that damage the labor rights of workers, such as Decree No 296, which has served to dismiss employees from their jobs; Decree No 43, which has been used to closely observe the companero workers at public institutions (the Electric Light Company of San Salvador, CAESS; the National Water and Sewer Administration, ANDA; the National Telecommunications Administration, ANTEL; Etc.); and the retirement law, according to which a public employee can retire only after 51 years of service if he wants to receive 100 percent of his base salary.

These decrees violate the fundamental rights established in the constitution and in the charter of human rights declaration by curtailing:

A) Free labor unions;

B) The right to defense in a labor court, or in a civil service court;

C) The right to circulate freely; and

D) The right to be paid according to professional services rendered.

This gives us an idea of how depressing our labor conditions are.

C. Social aspect: State censorship exists and the doors of the news media are closed to labor sectors. There are unjustified dismissals, abuses and murder of union members. Therefore, we demand respect for the life and views of workers, because we believe that this country can only overcome its crisis to the extent that the workers actively participate in its reconstruction.

Agreements

Based on this analysis, we request that the junta and government officials abolish Decrees 296, 43 and 544 and amendments and grant the following:

A) A general wage increase of 20 percent;

B) Retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age, with 100 percent of highest base pay;

C) Reductions, based on studies, in the rates applied by the National Water and Sewers Administration, ANDA; and the Electric Power Company of San Salvador, CAESS, along with disapproval of higher bus fares.

D) Guaranteed freedom of expression for unions and workers, the right of movement within worksites and the removal of military vigilance.

E) Respect for the lives of workers.

For the defense of the rights of public employees, AGEP is always present.

[Signed] Victor Manuel Quintero Vega, identification card number 1-1-009210

GOVERNMENT REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

San Jose las Flores Attacked

PA080428 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Sep 81 p 10

[Excerpts] According to reports issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee yesterday afternoon, extremists, who took up positions in various sectors, attacked San Jose las Flores, Chalatenango Department, for 7 hours, from the night before last until 0400 this morning.

It was said that the attack was carried out with weapons of various calibers and types. The military authorities confirmed this because they found various shells in the places where the guerrillas hid. Members of the army garrison and the civil defense repelled the assailants, who fled to the nearby mountains.

Confrontations occurred in Las Aradas in Chalchuapa, Santa Ana Department and El Refugio Atiquizaya, in Ahuachapan, while armed forces patrol engaged in guard duty were attacked by well-armed guerrillas.

It was said that the army continues its combing operations to control guerrilla cells operating in these areas.

Expensive Equipment Dynamited

PA081732 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources announced today that approximately 150 leftist guerrillas have destroyed machinery being used to expand the Pan American Highway in the area east of San Salvador.

According to reports, the subversive elements arrived at the site during curfew hours and placed sticks of dynamite in each of the machines, which were blown to pieces when the dynamite exploded.

According to official sources, losses have been initially estimated at $1 million. The sources added that when army troops arrived at the scene of the incident, the extremists had already fled.

JUNTA MEMBER MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS FOOD PRODUCTION

PA070151 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Aug p 2, 39, 40

[Excerpts] Corn production as of 1 August 1981 has reached 1.46 million quintals and 71 manzanas of corn are being planted, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich reported.

He then gave figures on national agricultural production and said that the present grain crop has been considered a success, with the participation of over 300 cooperatives in the agrarian reform process.

Admitting that hunger is one of the main problems of the poor Salvadoran masses, Morales Ehrlich, member of the government's revolutionary junta, said that the production of food should increase with the coming harvests.

"Nutrition is one of this regime's basic goals," he added. "All political and economic stabilization depends on an ample supply of food for all the people."

He said that by 1 August 1981, corn production had reached 1.46 million quintals of corn. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has made a general report on grain production. We have a surplus of 1 million quintals of corn and we are expecting to produce 10.79 million quintals during the coming harvests. "We have corn to sell and we are trying jointly with the Foreign Trade Ministry to market it well. We must all cooperate," he said. "This will help all of us, especially farmers." This ministry has to cooperate both with the cooperative and the nonreformed sectors, he said.

We expect to fulfill our bean goals. We have just discovered the way to produce black beans for export, because there is a possibility of selling black beans to Costa Rica and Venezuela.

He said that this year we had a surplus of 130,000 quintals of rice and a shortage of 500,000 quintals of sorghum. We have planted 165,000 manzanas of sorghum.

We are planting 71,000 manzanas in 1981. There are 9,000 manzanas cultivated within the agrarian reform program and 62,000 among the nonreformed sector. These are the figures available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock as of August 1981.

There are 261,000 manzanas of coffee under cultivation. No more coffee has been planted, he said.

We must continue planting the three traditional export products--coffee, sugar and cotton. We must continue giving them importance. In regard to sugarcane production, we plan to increase production by 9,000 manzanas.

The purpose of the agrarian reform program was to change structures in this country, allow the poorer classes to improve their situation and create a better society. He said that as a result of this, there has been an improvement in the country politically, socially and economically. This reform is not only a development instrument, but it has also brought economic and political benefits.

When asked about the need for food for the poorer sectors, Morales Ehrlich said: "Let us implement our agrarian reform and I assure you that within 5 years, there will be no hunger because production will have multiplied and the purchasing power of the poorer sectors will increase," he said.

GUATEMALA

BRITISH CONSUL GIVEN DEADLINE TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA082139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 8 Sep 81

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Michael Joseph Wilmshurst, UK consul to Guatemala, has been officially notified that he must leave this country before Friday. This was reported today by the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry's Office of Consulates, which added that this measure was taken following yesterday's government decision to break consular relations with Great Britain due to the "unilateral independence" that London is granting Belize on 21 September.

For its part, the UK Consulate (Commercial and Administrative Office) closed its doors in Guatemala City yesterday afternoon moments after the government of this country announced the severance of relations.

HONDURAS

STUDENTS OCCUPY UN OFFICE, HOLD SIX OFFICIALS

PA090056 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] It has been learned here that Anton Kruiderink, the resident UN representative in Honduras, is currently being held along with five other officials at the UN office, which a student group seized this afternoon.

The UN office, located in the Palmira residential area in the eastern part of the city, was unexpectedly occupied by some 15 members of the Federation of Secondary School Students (FESE), who demand that the Honduran Government end the "repression, persecution and imprisonment of student and popular organization leaders."

The occupiers reportedly have no weapons. After arriving in the office, they released all of the local employees. The foreign officials, however, are still being held. Representative Kruiderink is among them.

In a document delivered to the press a few minutes after the occupation, the youths demanded that the government stop persecuting former FESE leaders who currently work at the National University. They also asked for an end to threats against FESE's central leaders, as well as an end to the "repression and torture" of members of that organization in Marale municipality, Francisco Morazan Department, in the country's central area.

The demands extend to the solution of the educational problems mentioned in a list submitted last month to the Education Ministry. The list asked that 50 schools become official. The deadline for a response to this list expires today, but the government has not yet issued any statement on the matter.

In addition to other requests for the improvement of several high schools, FESE also demanded the release of leftist leaders Tomas Nativi and Fidel Martinez, who were kidnapped 3 months ago, allegedly by a paramilitary group.

In addition, FESE suggested that the Honduran Government establish a mediating commission, so that its demands can "be satisfactorily resolved." According to the students' proposal, the commission would include Juan Almendares, rector of the university and president of the Honduran Peace Council, and Carlos Roberto Reina, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Other members of the commission would be Constituent Assembly deputy Ramon Hernandez; Norma Garcia, president of the Federation of Honduran Women's Associations; and Felicito Avila, secretary general of the General Workers Federation and designate to the presidency by the Honduran Christian Democratic Party.

So far, the Honduran Government has not issued any statement on this case. According to the authorities' initial reports, peace prevails in the area where the occupation took place.

Hostage Gives Details

PA090125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 8 Spe (AFP)--Anton Kruiderink, resident UN representative in Honduras, has told this agency that "except for the occupation of this international organization's offices, everything is normal here."

Asked on the phone about the details of the occupation by members of the Federation of Secondary School Students, the international official answered confidently and calmly that "in the case of an occupation, it is the protestors who must tell the reasons for their action."

"The Honduran Government," the UN representative added, "has promised not use the police to intervene violently and evict the 15 secondary school students who have seized this installation, along with the mother of a student who allegedly disappeared in the southern part of the country."

According to Kruiderink, the occupiers of the UN office allowed the (?local employees to leave). Only five international officials (?have remained with him). Kruiderink, however, refused to disclose their names, in order not to alarm their relatives living abroad. "Nonetheless," he added, I must say that we have been treated excellently."

The students have announced their demands to the government and have proposed the formation of a negotiating commission to satisfy these demands. Meanwhile, according to Kruiderink, they are treating the UN officials with the utmost respect and consideration.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TERMED CASTRO'S SOUNDING BOARD

PA052135 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Summary] Ever since he assumed the presidency, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has undermined the Estrada Doctrine on nonintervention, of which Mexico was so proud. Lopez seems to have become a sounding board for Fidel Castro, who has promoted suffering in several Latin American and African countries.

Mexico did not break with Cuba during the 1960's in support of Venezuela, even though other Latin American countries did so, because it followed its own foreign policy: the Estrada Doctrine. "Now Lopez Portillo has not only appointed himself as standardbearer and master of the Central American peoples' will but has helped to overthrow governments and to increase bloodshed in the countries in the area." It is he, not the Mexican people, who is playing with Central America's sovereign interests. "One can hear the steps of a great animal behind his Machiavellian policy."

As far as we know, no one has granted Mexico the right to represent the Salvadoran people or to make decisions for them. "We are not at all surprised by this new, comic-like attitude shown by the Mexican head of state. One could have expected anything after his last meeting with Don Fidel in Cancun."

We do not care about France's action. It has a socialist government and is making decisions from a distance.

We have criticized U.S. intervention in El Salvador and opposed the Soviet intervention policy. "Therefore, we must now reject Mexico's barefaced intervention. Obviously, Lopez Portillo made a serious blunder. He relied on his false position of leadership in Latin America and has now been left standing alone." He should first have consulted his friends in the Andean Pact. "This will have a further effect on his already diminished image as a statesman."

Why play with the misfortuntes of the Salvadoran people, who are now engaged in a life and death struggle? If their solution must be political and military, let the two warring sides submit to the verdict of a popular election.

Group Ransacks Mexican Embassy

PA080417 Mexico International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The Mexican Embassy in Honduras was raided by a group of individuals who ransacked the files and the desk of (Francisco) Azuela, the charge d'affaires. According to diplomatic circles, this attack had political connotations in the face of the recent FMLN recognition.

The Mexican Embassy is located on a busy avenue, a few meters from the U.S. Embassy. Despite the vigilance in the area, nobody witnessed the raid.

Envoy Denies Accusation

PA080425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Sep (EFE)--Mexican charge d'affairs in Honduras Manuel Azuela [as received] denies having accused rightwingers of being the possible perpetrators of an attack against the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa. The Mexican Embassy was attacked yesterday.

According to reports from Honduras, Azuela had said the robbery might have been committed by some rightwing group in response to French-Mexican recognition of Salvadoran opposition.

The Mexican ambassador flatly stated that he respects his mission and cannot make statements on the robbery before the investigations are concluded. He indicated, however, that the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa has been robbed on three occasions. No documents were stolen during the last holdup, he said in conclusion.

BORDER WITH EL SALVADOR CLOSED TO REFUGEES

PA060041 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Honduras has closed its border with El Salvador to prevent the entry of Salvadoran refugees running away from the violence in their country. Personnel of aid organizations reported that Honduras has increased its border patrols, especially along the Morazan Department border with El Salvador, a zone where intensive struggle has forced the peasants to flee from their villages. The same sources added that Hondruan soldiers are capturing the refugees and are turning them over to Salvadoran security forces. Salvadoran Red Cross officials believe that over 150,000 persons have fled from El Salvador, most of them to Honduras and Guatemala.

PAZ CALLS FOR PATRIOTISM AS CIVIC WEEK OPENS

PA080437 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1445 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Speech by Honduran President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on the occasion of civic week, held to commemorate the anniversary of the national independence; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] We live in a very difficult world filled with dangers, which we can avoid if patriotism is a way of conduct rather than a theory.

Throughout the republic, students and government employees will march with great civic fevor. In order to make this patriotic manifestation even greater, I invite all citizens to join in this parade.

In declaring this civic week inaugurated, it is worth remembering that we must set worldly appetites aside in the face of the fatherland's most cherished interests. I salute you, my countrymen.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO PRAISES MEXICAN-FRENCH DECLARATION

PA070417 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Aug 81 p 1, 5

[By Angela Saballos]

[Text] Cuban president, Commander Fidel Castro, said that the French and Mexican stance in recognizing the Salvadoran revolutionary movement as a force capable of assuming responsibilities was very positive, good and just.

"It seems to me very good, positive and just... it is a stance which is a credit to both Mexico and France," Commander Castro said.

Regarding the existing balance of forces in the world following the vigorous French and Mexican support for the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, Commander Castro preferred to make no comment. "You want to delve in complicated things, let us leave that for another day," Fidel said. "I do not want to talk now. I want to think things over, reach a conclusion and then give an answer. I do not want to improvise about it," he explained.

When he was told that he has great moral prestige in the world and that his opinion is very important, Castro said that he is "a modest citizen of the world." "We have our work, duties and obligations and we are determined to fulfill them and will do so," Castro asserted.

The Nonaligned, A More Important Role

Regarding the role played by the Nonaligned Country Movement at this time, Commander Castro said that it plays a very important role. "Its importance grows to the extent that imperialist aggressiveness and hostility grow. Imperialism's aggressive attitude is uniting the Third World and nonaligned countries more and more," Fidel Castro said.

He added that he was glad that "Nicaraguan newsmen had been able to take photographs of the fraternal meeting of Daniel and the Nicaraguan delegation" with Cuban leaders.

With his usual concern for the welfare of others, he said: "It is better if you leave now before it gets dark. It is better to travel during the day."

The brief interview with Commander Fidel Castro was held at Havana's Jose Marti Airport where he had arrived to meet with Revolutionary Commander and coordinator of the government junta Daniel Ortega. Commander Ortega was received at the airport by Commander Castro, with whom he launched on 29 August during a 4-hour stopover before leaving for Libya where he will attend the anniversary of that country's revolution.

MINISTRY CONCERNED ABOUT U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS

PA080357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is collecting all necessary information about the naval military maneuvers that foreign powers will conduct off the Honduran coast, near our country, acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco announced at a news conference today. He added that if a note of concern was sent to the U.S. Government when military maneuvers were conducted in Puerto Rico, simulating an invasion of Grenada--as the government of that friendly country charged--there is all the more reason to do this now that the idea is to carry out a naval operation near Nicaragua. The following are Companero Tinoco's statements:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] following the operations conducted in Vieques, Puerto Rico, where apparently a mock invasion of Grenada was staged--and I say this because the Grenadian Government itself protested and pointed out the similarities between the operation, the geographical characteristics of the island used to conduct these practices with Grenada and even between the names used. On that occasion, the Nicaraguan Government sent a note expressing our concern over this situation to the U.S. State Department. We said we had received information from the Grenadian Government expressing concern over the possibility that such a situation might actually occur. Obviously, if we expressed this concern over the situation connected with Grenada, there is all the more reason we are still following closely the reports reaching us about preparations for an upcoming naval military maneuver off the Honduran coast in the Atlantic. We want to obtain more detailed information on this matter in order to issue a more specific statement. Nonetheless, we can say that we are obviously concerned over any military maneuver that foreign forces, especially (?if they belong to some power) may conduct so near our coasts in a place with [word indistinct] and geographic characteristics similar to ours. [end recording]

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA051602 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Roberto Perdomo Paredes, the new Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, said that the incidents that have taken place along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border are small differences due to geographical reasons.

Perdomo, who yesterday presented his credentials as new Honduran ambassador, referred to the alleged installation of a U.S. military enclave in the Gulf of Fonseca. Any situation in the gulf must be based on a joint agreement and not any unilateral action by the Salvadoran, Honduran and Nicaraguan governments, he asserted. No one state can grant permission to any foreign country to establish installations of this nature to the detriment of the two other states, he added.

The new Honduran diplomat emphasized that his main mission in Nicaragua will be to create a climate of tranquillity and to strengthen relations between the two fraternal neighbors.

Perdomo Paredes presented his credentials to government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas yesterday afternoon. He is a former Honduran ambassador to the United States and El Salvador. His mission includes (Marta Elvir de Prego), first secretary, and (Alejandra Aguero), consul general and cultural attache.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

PA080308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The governments of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua have signed a technical cooperation agreement at the Foreign Ministry. The agreement calls for the training of cadres in the USSR's fishing schools and for technical aid in repairing Nicaraguan boats. It also calls for research in Nicaraguan lakes and seas in order to increase fishing capacity.

Soviet Fishing Deputy Minister Boris Monakov signed the agreement for the Soviet Union. Alfredo Alaniz, director of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA], signed for Nicaragua.

Six Soviet ships with technicians in various fields are already in this country conducting joint research in both seas with INPESCA.

MILITARY DEFENSE TERMED PRIORITY TASK FOR NATION

PA041659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Military defense is a priority task in the face of the real and objective threat of aggression. We believe it is impossible for us to refer to all aspects of daily activity stemming from the fertility and complexity of the problems of our revolutionary process. No matter how hard we try, however, we can never over stress the importance of those activities related to the priority tasks of production and defense.

Apart from the venal alarmism of those who intentionally try to create a climate of unrest among us, with the obvious intent to create instability, it is our duty to maintain our people in a high state of alert and vigilant in the face of an enemy that watches us 24 hours a day and is only waiting to find conditions that favor its cunning attack against the revolution and our fatherland.

The hatred of the enemies of our nation and their desire to attack that example, the Nicaraguan revolution, grows as the revolution intensifies in the life and heart of our people and enlarges its spectrum as an example for the struggle of other sister nations.

Hence, the task of defending the fatherland and the revolution should correspond to and surpass the intensity of the danger of armed aggression against our country--a real and objective threat to which our people should be constantly attentive. This danger and this threat grow in the same proportion as the struggle of nations increases and and as the balance of forces in the world and in our region, in particular, becomes detrimental to antipopular forces.

The victorious forces of socialism consolidated on the island of Marti joining the revolutionary endeavor of Grenada, the anti-imperialist vigor of the land of Torrijos, the advance of the liberation struggle of the people of Farabundo, and the independent policy of the governments and people of Mexico and France, evincing the failure of the interventionist and imposed policy of electioneering in El Salvador, cannot be viewed casually.

The most reactionary and warmongering sectors of imperialism are becoming desperate and, with the complicity of the similar groups in the region, insist on viewing the Nicaraguan popular revolution as a "bad example" that must be destroyed.

There has been a regeneration of the provocations of the murderous and genocidal expatriate bands in our northern zone, as was the battle in the region of Wiwili on the night of 29 August.

Consequently, the armed defense of the fatherland and the revolution, as permanent and priority tasks, must be increased at all levels. Our revolutionary armed forces--those of defense, of interior, the Sandinist People's Militias, Sandinist Defense Committees, which are the extention of the army of workers and peasants--the army defending Nicaragua's national sovereignty, which 54 years ago today was institutionalized by Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, must be civically, morally and materially prepared to respond positively to aggression at any time or place it may appear. Our revolutionary conquests, the defense of our territorial integrity and the national sovereignty demand this.

Tinoco: Militias Needed

PA081308 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The revolutionary government is not developing a military race but is realistically training the people in the militias to defend the revolution. Within reasonable and responsible limits, Nicaragua is preparing to defend its revolution.

These remarks were made at a news conference today by Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco while discussing the talks held several days ago with Thomas Enders, assistant secretary for inter-american affairs. Companero Tinoco said that on that occasion they expressed to Enders the concern over the position of the U.S. Government and other countries, which have negative attitudes against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Enders also said that the U.S. Government was concerned over the development of the tasks for the defense of the revolution, which include the integration of the people into the militias and the establishment of an army trained to defend the revolution. We explained to the U.S. representative that these activities were being developed in a responsible and reasonable manner. We explained that they are necessary for the revolution to progress, said Companero Victor Hugo Tinoco.

COSEP HEAD WARNS OF 'ECONOMIC CATASTROPHE'

PA042017 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The International Organization of Employers (OIE) held today, Tuesday, the first of a number of working meetings at El Camino Real Hotel.

The president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), Enrique Dreyfus, spoke during the assembly, and said among other things.

Our organization represents a dynamic and hard-working private sector that has decided to face the challenges of our time in a courageous and determined manner, as it did in the past. The private sector is aware that its participation is necessary for the development of Nicaragua and for the construction of a truly democratic Nicaragua that will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people economically, politically and socially.

On 19 July 1979, when the revolution took over, we--as usual--patriotically offered our cooperation. We all know that without this cooperation, it would have been impossible for this country to survive.

Unfortunately, from the beginning we noted a certain attitude among some members of the government party, which has been increasing continually, and which is evident in the complete lack of respect for the government platform, the basic statues, and the statutes of the rights and guarantees of all Nicaraguans.

Hatred of Classes

Instead of encouraging a conciliation of classes and domestic tranquillity, the government party has encouraged hatred of classes, without any sociological bases, and has encouraged social instability.

Far from creating the legal, political and economic conditions which could facilitate the reconstruction of the country, the government has done the opposite: It has illegally and unjustly carried out confiscations; an inefficient and bureaucratic state has been allowed to grow out of proportion; financing has been used as a political weapon; in other words, the political interests of an ideology have been placed above the interests of all Nicaraguans.

We knew what the results would be. One can easily see these results by quickly studying our balance of payments and our fiscal balance. Figures sometimes speak better than words.

Tripled Deficit

In spite of all the taxes that the government has tripled, the fiscal deficit this year will be equivalent to at least 10 percent of our gross national product. The deficit in the regular account this year will be nearly $500 million, equivalent to 20 percent of our gross national product and to 90 percent of our exports.

Next year, the deficit in the regular account will be $680 million, which will be 20 percent higher than our exports, and in 1983, the situation will be even worse.

Our foreign debt will increase by 25 percent just this year alone. Next year, it will be increased by 30 percent. At the end of 1982, Nicaragua will have doubled the gigantic foreign debt it inherited from Somoza.

In other words, this is a subsidized economy, which is not feasible. We are living off foreign resources, and we will not be able to continue doing so.

The erroneous policies have placed Nicaragua on the brink of disaster. The economy is deteriorating and our economic development has suffered a very serious setback. One can distribute benefits by decree, but one cannot produce by order of decree.

Last 19 July, the process of state ownership was again emphasized. On behalf of progress and justice, laws were issued that violated our own revolutionary laws and the most basic legal norms. These new laws are retroactive, arbitrary and unjust. Perhaps these new laws were supposed to benefit the less privileged groups of our society; but these laws will inevitably have a negative effect on these groups since they constitute the majority, which will suffer from the economic collapse to which these laws are contributing.

No matter how much we want to contribute, we can do very little to prevent the catastrophe, as long as there are no changes in the policies of the government which has led us to this situation. These changes are urgently needed for the sake of all Nicaraguans.

All united Nicaraguans should do the following:

Establish a de jure state where order will prevail, an order based on an autonomous and independent judiciary system.

Strengthen private initiative within a regime of mixed economy.

Achieve stable and lasting domestic peace, which will allow for the existence of worker-employer relations that will not hinder production, allowing for a struggle of classes, but never the hatred of classes. Trade unionism should be free to be used as an instrument at the service of social claims.

Bring order and efficient control to the administration of the state, allowing technical criteria and efficiency to prevail over political situations.

Seek harmony in our international relations in order to obtain the financial resources necessary for our economic development.

Ortega on Nation's Problems

PA041327 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday that the country's crisis is not due to internal causes, nor to the fact that there is a certain type of government here, but to external causes created by the international economic crisis, which is affecting the whole world, particularly underdeveloped countries.

He spoke at the opening session of a meeting of the International Organization of Employers, which groups 87 higher councils of private enterprise. He made these statements in reply to Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Nicaraguan employers, who, at the same session, accused the revolutionary government of using the same old arguments that private enterprises have been using for some time.

Seeing With Blind Eyes

Commander Ortega said that viewing the Nicaraguan problem outside of the international context does not help find a serious solution to the problem, because then we suddenly get the feeling that the world situation is quite normal and that Nicaragua is an exception.

He said, "To say that Nicaragua's problems of foreign exchange, padded payrolls, lack of financing and economic chaos exist simply because a certain government follows an incorrect policy is to try to forget the worldwide economic crisis."

He said that to think along these lines is to forget the effect that U.S. emergency measures have had on industrialized nations, and to forget the crisis faced by the Central American countries, even Costa Rica, which has a political climate envied by many of those present.

Commander Ortega said that the situation in Central America is so serious that at the recent foreign ministers meeting held in Tegucigalpa it was said that $20 billion are needed during the next 5 years to solve the areas problems.

An Error Was Made

He said that in view of the harm caused by the war, the country's economic crisis cannot be solved in a short time. Besides, we made the great mistake of not decreeing a state of economic emergency after the victory of the revolution.

He said that the problem is being poorly analyzed if we fail to see the harm that U.S. aggression causes the Nicaraguan revolution. He said, "It is hard to adopt an international position of friendship with the United States if they are attacking us. When a country is attacked, it has not only the right, but the duty to defend itself, and we have to employ efforts and resources in defending ourselves."

Between Two Climates

Commander Ortega referred to the lack of the climate necessary for private sector to produce, as mentioned by Dreyfus. He said that "the workers also demand a climate and it is between those two demands for "climates" (those of the employers and of the workers) that the revolutionary government is trying to create a national unity.

Class Hatred

He said that the workers who looked forward to a revolutionary victory, those who lost a son and gave their blood, those eternally exploited also demand their share from the revolution.

He said that a class hatred has been brewing, not only since the victory of the revolution, but since the first colonist set foot on our country.

He asked, "Why should we not face that reality, in order to find that climate?" He said, "We must be aware of that reality, because we can explain to ourselves why the workers take over enterprises and demand higher salaries."

He noted that the government has to explain to workers that the economic situation does not allow for those demands to be met. He said that there are interests created by that lack of awareness. Those interests believe that they make the revolution go back on its gains, not realizing that those pressures make the revolution advance.

He added, "You are the best witnesses of the efforts we have made to obtain that "climate." That climate, however, cannot be obtained through decrees, because it arises from social evils. That climate can only be obtained by reactivating our economy.

Security and Conscience

He said that he believes most cases of active decapitalization are due to states of insecurity caused by a lack of conscience.

Commander Ortega told the employers that to obtain the climate they want, "they must take risks, because even in the purest capitalist societies, investors take risks every day. In capitalist societies, there are failures of banks and enterprises belonging to people who take risks."

He said, "Most Nicaraguans are not conspiring against the revolution, and even though they do not understand the revolution and they fear it, they have decided to stay."

One Common Winner

He said, "I believe that we must tackle this problem with seriousness and responsibility. We should really try to have the nation as the common winner and not an individual winner."

Government Austerity Measures

PA070250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Writer Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that next week the Sandinist government will apply "strict measures" to curb government spending.

Speaking in the northern city of Jinotega over the "Face the People" radio-television program, Ramirez said the regulations, which will be explained during the next few days, deal with austerity, control and discipline within the government.

He said that the measures will be applied in order to guarantee a better development of the production process in Nicaragua. Ramirez said that the austerity does not refer to the state of sacrifice in which the poor masses in Nicaragua have lived, but the austerity that is going to be asked of those who are well-to-do.

He said, "We are going to ask austerity of those who in the past have led lives of squandering, which does not befit our role as a poor country."

He said that owners of private property must respect the country's labor laws, give the employees the working conditions required by law and pay their taxes and debts to the banks.

The measures are also aimed at preventing capital depletion of the enterprises as well as establishing labor discipline in the country.

It was also reported that sometime this week Ramirez and Sandinist commanders Jaime Wheelock and Henry Ruiz, agricultrual development and agarian reform and planning ministers respectively, summoned eight leaders of the country's private sector to announce the measures about to be taken.

Details have not been announced however. Next week they will be fully explained.

The businessmen, who at the meeting did not represent the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise, but merely acted as individuals, said that the government measures would serve to strengthen the country's economy.

At the meeting, the businessmen insisted that the government enact a policy of economic austerity by the state; a legal framework which would guarantee private enterprise; a definition of what mixed economy is in Nicaraqua; and an "intelligent" foreign policy.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES COMSAT GROUND STATION

PA071308 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] The NICATELSAT [Nicaraguan Telecommunications Satellite Company] ground station was completely incorporated into the National Communications and Postal Directorate [TELCOR] after the Nicaraguan Government paid the transnational Communications Satellite Corporation [COMSAT] 11.5 million cordobas for the corresponding shares.

Yesterday afternoon COMSAT representative John D. Johnson made the transfer to TELCOR Director General Enrique Schmid at the microwave installation. The transfer was made after the deed was read by Justice Ministry Notary Public Leonel Tapia.

Those present at the signing and presentation of the deed included TELCOR Deputy Director Alvaro Delgado, technical director Marne Serrang, NICATELSAT Manager Jaime Davila, TELCOR Deputy Director Norman Lacayo, and TELCOR Labor Union Secretary General Salvador Peralta.

The TELCOR director said that 49 percent of the shares were purchased from COMSAT, an organization created by the U.S. State Department. TELCOR already owned 51 percent of the shares.

A renewable technical assistance contract was also signed with COMSAT. The contract deals with spare parts and the presence of personnel at the station.

A Savings in Foreign Currency of 980,000 Cordobas Monthly

TELCOR Deputy Director Alvaro Delgado, informed BARRICADA that the station's total ownership is important not only because of the control over international communications, but also because of the savings in foreign currency paid to COMSAT. This savings totals 980,000 corbodas a month payable in dollars. This payment will cease next month.

He also said that the construction of this installation cost over 30 million cordobas, and that to build it today would cost at least 80 million cordobas.

Allows Communications With Other Countries

Meantime, NICATELSAT Director Jaime Davila said that this is the first satellite and that it allows communications with other countries in the Central American area.

The station has direct connections with the United States, Canada, Brazil and Cuba in the Americas. In Europe it has links with Switzerland, England, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Davila said that previously the station was only connected with Spain and the United States and that Nicaragua had to pay in foreign currency to communicate with other countries.

The purchase of the station shares was established by the 1970 agreement in which COMSAT proposed the installation of this type of communications system. The agreement proposed that TELCOR have the right to purchase the shares 5 years after the mortgage bonds had been paid.

Companero Salvador Peralta, secretary general of the TELCOR workers union, said that from the political point of view the takeover of NICATELSAT means becoming independent of the capitalist system since this installation passes completely into the hands of the state. It also expands the great family of the state's workers.

GOVERNMENT TO EXAMINE SUGAR WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

PA060223 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The San Antonio Sugar Mill workers went to the State Council yesterday to state that there could be no sugarcane harvest next year; they added that if there is a harvest, it will be late because of the sugar mill owners' attitude.

The workers also criticized the government and the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization, CSN, for showing very little interest in this problem.

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] The revolutionary government is also to blame for the situation. It has taken no interest in finding out what is happening, though we first announced it months ago. Why haven't government inspectors shown up at the San Antonio Sugar Mill?

The San Antonio Sugar Mill workers production commission and the Ronald Altamirano Workers Union propose the following: 1) A meeting with all of the sugar mill workers in which the owners, the administrative personnel and technicians give an honest answer to the workers; and 2) action by the revolutionary government so that the sugar mill owners will immediately provide the most urgent spare parts and will act honestly and in accordance with the principles of the revolution. [end recording]

Commander Carlos Nunez told the workers:

[Begin Nunez recording] The State Council will see that the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry and the Justice Ministry get a report and I, personally, will deliver it to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to see what can be done to solve the sugarcane harvest problem. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CUBA--A State Council delegation made up of Commander Carlos Nunez, Deputy Commander Rafael Solis and Luis Sanchez Sancho, will leave on 11 September for Havana, Cuba, to attend the 68th conference of the Interparliamentary World Union. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 81 PA]

PEOPLES SOVEREIGNTY MEETING BEGINS IN HAVANA

Delegates Arrival

FL041500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Mariano Rodriguez, president of the Casa de las Americas, has met, at Jose Marti Airport, a large group of participants in the meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of America.

The following Ecuadoreans arrived on a flight from Panama: Oswaldo Guayasamin, a painter and president of the Ecuadorean-Cuban Cultural Institute; Jorge Nunez Sanchez, Pedro Jorge Vera, Enrique Gil Calderon, Manuel Ceballos, Ulises Estrella and Manuel Mejia. Also arriving were Colombians Luis Vidales, Eduardo (Mercedes), Arturo Alapia, Pedro Alcantara, Jorge Enrique Molina and others.

The meeting, which will be in session until 7 September, will also be attended by Jorge Godoy of Mexico; Moises Torrijos, Rogelio Sinan and Carlos Wong of Panama and Jose Portocarrero of Venezuela.

Castro in Attendance

FL041430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Radio Reloj reporting: The meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America organized by Casa de las Americas has just opened in the auditorium of the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is attending the session. Mariano Rodriguez, president of Casa de las Americas, is scheduled to make the opening remarks.

GRANMA Editorial

FL041711 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA carries a front-page editorial today entitled: For Sovereignty, Culture and Life. It is devoted to the meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America which has opened at Havana's Palace of Conventions.

The editorial says that the meeting is opportune, and more than that, indispensable, because our writers face a challenge of historic proportions at a time when all that stands for democracy, independence and culture in our continent and the world is threatened. GRANMA adds that the U.S. Government is the main source of this aggravated danger. The ideologists of the new administration do not tire of talking against peaceful coexistence and for war without the least scruple and without figuring that they are leading mankind to a holocaust.

Just as cold-bloodedly, the spokesmen of the new U.S. administration are drawing up plans of ideological penetration of the brave nations of our continent and speak, no more and no less, of winning Spanish-American intellectuals over to their cause by means of radio, television, books, articles and pamphlets, as well as through donations, scholarships and awards as though intellectuals had not already become (?irremediably) aware of the values that they are duty bound and determined to defend against all interference, whether by threat or bribery.

How right GRANMA is in its editorial today: Confronting imperialism's criminal madness is no longer a question of revolutionary political militancy. In our times, it is a question of simple human responsibility and even of elemental decency. For this reason, when Casa de las Americas opens its doors to this meeting of intellectuals, our people, full of political wisdom, also open their arms and hearts to the creative men and women who are now meeting in Havana to join wills in the fight to defend, tooth and nail if need be, the spiritual identity of our peoples and obtain recognition for the right of Latin American and Caribbean nations to a more just, free and happy life. The intellectuals meeting at the Palace of Conventions representing the best minds of the continent know that the time is come to act and they are doing so with deep awareness of the mission that history and life have entrusted them.

Intellectuals Declaration

FL051242 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America will continue today with the participation of more than 280 writers and artists of this continent. The meeting began yesterday at Havana's Palace of Conventions.

At the proposal of Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the intellectuals approved a declaration expressing their full identification with the principles defended by the Governments' of France and Mexico in recognizing the Farabundo Marti and Revolutionary Democratic Fronts of El Salvador as a political and representative force, ready to assume its obligations and exercise its rights in the dramatic situation the Salvadoran people are experiencing.

Creation of L.A., Caribbean Committee

FL071245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A final declaration, which was already discussed by three work committees, will be debated today at a plenary session of the meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of our America which has been under way at the Palace of Conventions of this capital.

The above committees also agreed to form a permanent committee of intellectuals in solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Prominent personalities of the region will serve on this committee, which will consist of Mario Benedetti, Uruguay; Juan Bosh, Dominican Republic; Chico Buarque, Brazil; Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaragua; (Sussy Castor), Haiti; Julio Cortazar, Argentina; Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Colombia; Pablo Gonzalez Casanova, Mexico; (George Lenin), Barbados; Roberto Mata, Chile; Miguel Otero Silva, Venezuela; and Mariano Rodriguez, Cuba.

Interesting speeches were delivered in the two sessions held yesterday. In his speech, Uruguayan writer (Galiano) spoke about the cultural prospects that were opened to Latin America by the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. Other delegates charged imperialism with having caused serious deterioration to the mass media and with having undermined cultural activities in relatively large sectors.

Final Declaration

FL081128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of our America's peoples concluded yesterday afternoon with the reading of the meeting's final declaration by Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

[Begin Garcia recording] From our trench of ideas, to which millions of men and women give their flesh and blood, men and women who do not yet have access to culture, we energetically condemn the terrible arms race which is reaching uncontrolled limits. In its rejection, we join all peoples on the planet, including of course the U.S. people who gave an admirable demonstration of courage and solidarity when they opposed the criminal aggression of their own government against Vietnam.

The decision to produce the neutron bomb--which was, significantly, announced on the same day as the commemoration of one more anniversary of Hiroshima--has intensified the pessimism of many sectors of international public opinion, not only in reference to the future of peace, but in reference to the very destiny of all of mankind. The intellectuals, writers, the artists of our America, in the face of this serious risk of a holocaust, assume with full responsibility our option for life. We will not abandon it and will struggle with all our convictions, with all our strength, with the best reserves of the spirit to make peace reign as the only possible victory against death.

Neither the neutron bomb nor any other device of collective annihilation can be fired by itself, men are the ones who decide their mission of death. But those men, even those who have at their disposition a possibility of total destruction, can also be stopped by the people's clamor. It is now, therefore, when the word and image must intensify their capability of persuasion, their power of recruitment of creative forces, their sharpness in convincing all that the extermination of the human race can be avoided and that it should be avoided with the invincible power of intelligence. [end recording]

The closing remarks of that important cultural event were made by Nicaraguan Culture Minister and poet Ernesto Cardenal.

[Begin recording] We make dreams come true. We should defend this dream made a reality in Cuba and Nicaragua, and the dream for which men are fighting in El Salvador and Guatemala, and the dreams now in the darkness in the Southern Cone and those of all liberation movements in Latin America. [end recording]

HAVANA RADIO LINKS CIA TO DEATHS IN IRAN

FL071225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of people attended the funerals in Tehran of the attorney general and the chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The attorney general died in the Hospital of Martyrs in Tehran from wounds sustained a few hours earlier when an incendiary bomb exploded in his offices. The police chief died, in the same hospital, of wounds sustained last Sunday in the attack which took the lives of Iranian President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Javad Bahonar.

The terrorist act which took the lives of the president and prime minister of Iran seems to be not far removed from the foreign policy plans being carried out by the U.S. Government. Only a few hours after the criminal explosion that took the lives of the president and prime minister, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, accused U.S. agents of organizing and carrying out the attack. Iranian authorities have more than enough reason to believe that the chain of command for the implementation of this act leads directly from the White House in Washington. The events caused by the interventionist, aggressive and terrorist policy of U.S. imperialism against Iran since the victory of the Islamic revolution that ousted former Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi constitute irrefutable evidence that links the CIA and the U.S. Government to this act of unbridled vandalism.

U.S. attempts to halt the Iranian process have been constant. For this purpose, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was converted into a center of espionage, a fact that was discovered in time. An airborne unit, which was totally unsuccessful, attempted to rescue the spies that Islamic students were holding as hostages. The White House steadfastly refused to turn over the former shah to the Iranian Government and to return the billions of dollars that were stolen from that country and deposited in U.S. banks. The Pentagon assembled, off Iran's coasts, the largest naval war fleet ever seen in post-war years. It threatened a military attack on that country. It launched a furious anti-Iranian campaign which it later proceeded to tone down with the obvious intention of introducing other means of aggression. More than once, there were reports of CIA plans to provoke a coup d'etat in Iran that would cause the country to retrogress to a pro-U.S. regime. The death of Islamic leaders was a part of those plans.

This is not surprising. It is well known that this procedure has become an official practice of U.S. administrations. Mankind knows that it was the CIA, with the consent of the U.S. Government, that assassinated African leaders Patrice Lumumba and Amilcar Cabral; that hatched the fascist coup which caused the death of Chilean President Salvador Allende; and that on uncounted occasions has attempted to kill our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and organized attacks on Cuban representatives abroad.

Only a week ago, the U.S. newspaper Washington POST disclosed that the CIA, with the support of the White House, had prepared a plan to kill Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The U.S. policy of terrorism already has a lengthy history of underhanded acts with repugnant consequences. Those who accuse the U.S. Government of being responsible for the criminal act that led to the deaths of the president and prime minister of Iran cannot be far from the truth.